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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Ten nessee

Hard times and scarcity of food in Sitka.

Grant is fond of opera, just omitting the music.

Vice President Colfax is going, going, going.

Edwin Adams is going to California to play "Enoch Arden."

Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, is at the White Sulphur Springs.

Ground was broken on Monday for the new postoffice in New York.

George Sand says: "I don't like money, but I do love to spend it."

Montgomery county, Ohio, produces $20,000,000 worth of tobacco per annum.

No one will take the postmastership of New Middletown, Harrison county, Indiana.

William Llewellyn drowned himself at Pomeroy, Ohio, on Thursday. Cause—whisky.

Brick Pomeroy calls the women engaged in the woman's suffrage business—pantaloonatics.

Mr. W. C. Bennett, the English song writer, has issued proposals for a "Ballad History of England."

The New York *Times* denounces the statue of Washington in the City Hall Park as a public nuisance.

Two little boys near Montgomery, Alabama, are successfully cultivating two and a half acres of cotton. Good boys.

An anti-coal monopoly association has been formed at Buffalo, and Congress is to be petitioned to remove the duty on coal.

Ole Bull comes here next fall, but not to fiddle. He proposes to travel with some manufacturer for his improved pianos.

A foreign letter-writer says: "A little American girl—Helen Armstrong—is exciting considerable interest among the musical critics on the Rhine."

It is hinted that many of the barrels destroyed by the Philadelphia fire, and supposed to contain whisky, were filled with water—fire-water, we presume.

A son of Mr. Josiah Hopkins, kidnapped by Indians in Logan county, Ohio, thirty years ago, astonished the old settlers a few days since by returning.

Miss Braddon, the novelist, is gradually recovering from the mental alienation caused by excessive brain work, but is strictly prohibited from writing.

A couple of New Yorkers have come to grief for manufacturing bogus "Piper Heidsick." Experts pronounce the stuff made from cider and magnesia.

An old lady named Alpha Jenks, seventy-nine years old, at Laura, Miami county, committed suicide by drowning, on Saturday night or Sunday morning last.

Strong efforts are being made to revive the old *National Intelligencer* by the formation of a joint stock company, and it is thought the movement will be successful.

A man named Judas Black was shot and killed by Eugene Saulsier in a drinking saloon and dance house in West Indianapolis on Saturday night. Saulsier has been arrested.

Tupper has made an after-dinner speech, in which he spoke of the "noble Tennyson," the "deeply philosophical Browning," and the "clever," he would not say moral "Swinburne."

In New York city, during the past year, 92,272 poor, blind, insane and drunkards were provided for, at a cost to the municipality of ten dollars and twenty-eight cents each, during the year.

Edmond About, in a recent account of a tour in Egypt, complains bitterly of the acts of vandalism committed there by Americans and Englishmen, who, he adds, are the only people who do these things.

Some summer visitors of the Adirondacks recently, in their disgust and disappointment because they didn't find all that Rev. Mr. Murray's fancy painted, registered themselves at a hotel as "Murray's Fools."

The dress of the bishops attending the Œcumenical Council has been determined. Embroidery and tissues of gold and silver are not allowed. The chasuble must be red, and the miter of white silk.

A Philadelphia paper comments on the weather thusly: "The showers of the last three days will cause every stock of corn to carry ears like a jackass, while every watermelon will fancy itself a lager beer keg dressed in Paris green."

Michael Calligan, near Reynolds, Indiana, committed a rape last Friday week upon a little girl ten years old, named Mary E. Smith, living at his house. He committed suicide the same evening, and she died next day.

Somebody attempted to abolish a house of ill-fame at Toledo, Ohio, last Wednesday night, by entering it through a window and setting fire to it in three or four places, using coal oil to insure effect, but the fire was discovered in time to check it.

Scales of great accuracy have recently been constructed on a new principle, by a celebrated instrument maker of Paris. The system is an entirely new one, and combines stability with sensibility. One of the balances made according to this plan will bear in each pan a weight or seventy-seven pounds avoirdupois, and will be sensitive to a weight of 77-1000 of a grain, or one seven-millionth part of the load.

THE RESULT.

What the Election Did---Universal Suffrage a Fixed Fact.

A Liberal Party, Founded on Liberal Principles---Don't Leave.

From the Nashville Banner, 8th.]

THE PRACTICAL BENEFITS.

Universal suffrage may now be considered an assured fact. It was virtually established even before the election, by the decision of the highest tribunal in our State. The popular voice, without regard to party or party differences, having been thus, by that decision, permitted for once free expression at the ballot-box, decided that there should be no taxation without representation, and this declaration was all the more valuable that it was uttered in the spirit of reconciliation and peace. Now, we are to see that the practical benefits thereof be not lost to us. We want population badly—for population is wealth. We are very poor. We have suffered long and lost heavily, yet not, we trust, irretrievably. The North is rich and powerful, because it has population, secured by its monopoly of the foreign immigration. The man who says he does not want foreign immigration or Northern immigration, is simply a dolt and a useless imbecile, blocking the track of progress. We *do* need population, and need it badly. It is to our interest to go forward instead of backward. We have infinitely more interest in the future, too, than in the past. To enjoy the earliest benefits of the suffrage we have decreed shall be universal in Tennessee, together with that peace which must be its natural sequence, we must show to the world that our universal suffrage means protection and co-operation—not proscription or revenge—the cause of the constructives against the selfishness of destructives, and that our purpose all along has been to build up Tennessee—not to tear down the National Government, as our slanderers have repeatedly insisted, to our serious injury commercially and politically.

A LIBERAL PARTY.

We heartily and wholly indorse the following excellent suggestion of our local contemporary, the *Press and Times*, in its yesterday's issue. If we may assume to speak for the rank and file of our Tennessee population, lately disfranchised, who offered the greatest personal sacrifices of life and limb, in the late war between the sections, we are confident they have no interest nor desire in the building up of a sectional party in Tennessee or the South, and if there be any in the State who desire the encouragement of a policy so utterly stupid and impracticable, they are in a very hopeless minority. Tennessee being a part of the nation, could desire the establishment of no other than a national policy. We indorse every word here uttered, in opposition to a policy of political proscription, and shall try to keep a sword arm free to cleave the first thick skull that gives birth to any such pernicious suggestions as proscription or sectionalism in any shape or form. We should prefer to drive all that sort of cattle into the pen along with the Radical proscriptives, whose want of nationality we have so recently and signally rebuked at the ballot-box:

"The egregious folly, not to say wickedness, of attempting to build up a sectional, Southern party, is made evident by the fact that, as matters now are, the relative disproportion between the Northern and Southern States is much greater now than it was in 1860, and the moral certainty that it will be greater in 1875 than it is to-day. Given, a contest for political supremacy between 12,000,000 men in the Southern States and 28,000,000 in the Northern States, and it is not doubtful where the victory will be. The strongest card of Tennessee at this time is a thoroughly national policy. This will insure her internal quiet, confidence, and a rapid increase of population. She has eight members in Congress now. If she had double her present population she would have sixteen. If her population were trebled, as can be in a few years, she would have twenty-four Representatives in Congress, and her power would be courted and made manifest on all occasions. Shall we be a mere cipher, when we can be rated among the thousands? He is no friend of Tennessee who advocates an illiberal proscription. There must be perfect freedom of speech and action allowed, so that neither overstep the limits of the common law. If any man voted for Stokes, it was his right. Don't molest nor proscribe him. If any man voted for Senter, he only exercised a freeman's right in so doing. Let him alone. The people must tolerate one another in all differences of political opinion, or our soil will be shunned and abhorred by all friends of civil and religious liberty. People will not bring their families to a bigoted, intolerant State, whatever may be the loveliness of its soil, its climate, its forests and its streams. Let us welcome immigrants with outstretched arms, as our co-workers in the great work of building up a powerful State."

From the Nashville Press and Times—Senter Republican—9th.]

DON'T LEAVE.

We hope that no party nor individual will feel constrained to leave Tennessee on account of the result of the late election. Several journals, under the excitement of excessive partisan zeal, have permitted themselves to use language which might lead a stranger to infer that some of those who voted for a certain ticket would have to take French leave of the State. No prudent or just person will tolerate an idea so unworthy of a free citizen. There are hot-headed men on both sides, and if a war were begun to kill off the fools, we fear that by the close of the war, precious few would survive of any party. No; let us show the world that a man may talk and vote as foolishly and wickedly as he chooses on politics or religion, in Tennessee, without suffering molestation, provided he disturbs nobody else. Every man's house is his castle, says the common law, and every man's vote and conscience is a personal property, to which his right is as sacred as the right he has to his dwelling house. Let us hear no more talk about men having to pack their trunks, or carpet-bags and leave. If anybody wants to leave us, why the world is all before him where to choose, and may joy go with and prosperity follow him. We would not throw a straw in his path. But if he wants to remain here, let us show by our actions that we respect his rights as an American citizen, and will protect him in his possessions. No violence, lynching, mobbing or threatening against anybody. A quietus must be given to such folly. Here is plenty of rich, uncultivated ground, forests of vast extent, and mines of wondrous richness. We want all who are here now, and as many more as we can get, to help work all this rich material for market. Stay here, and bring a hundred thousand more to help forward in the work of restoration and thorough development. We can't spare a single man at this time.

A child was born at Syracuse, New York, about nine months ago, whose mother was ill at the time, of consumption. From its birth, it followed the physical condition of its mother with marvelous precision. Would she be taken with vomiting, the child would be afflicted in the same manner; did her health improve for a few weeks, marked improvement was noticed in the child; when her health declined, the child's would also begin to decline at nearly the same time. A short time since the mother was taken much worse; the symptoms of the child were of a similar character. Finally the mother died, and, only a few seconds after breathing her last, the child followed into eternity.

A VIRGINIA SENSATION.

Extraordinary Scene in a Petersburg Court.

Petersburg had a great sensation Friday, caused by the arrest of a respectable widow of that city on the charge of infanticide, and an investigation of the case before Mayor Pearse and Justices Green and Wood. The *Index* says:

The court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many persons were unable to gain admittance. Among the audience we noticed a number of our most respectable citizens—embracing persons of nearly all the professions and trades—who were evidently drawn there through curiosity or sympathy for the accused. It was apparent by the large attendance that a deep interest was felt in the result of the case, and it may be well here to state that this interest was fully manifested during the progress of the examination.

Messrs. John Lyon and Charles S. Stringfellow appeared as counsel for Mrs. Wyatt.

A number of witnesses were examined; after which Mr. Lyon asked the discharge of his client "in the absence of all testimony against her." The *Index* report gives the sequel as follows:

The court here consulted as to the propriety of introducing further testimony for the prosecution, the counsel for the defense declaring they had no witnesses to be examined.

After a few minutes, conference, Mayor Pearse, on behalf of the court, stated that the court had concluded to tender Mrs. Wyatt the offer of an examination, to be made by two physicians, and the court would adjourn until this afternoon to await the report.

Mr. Lyon: "Never! never! So help me God! The man who under such circumstances would propose to examine a woman, a relative of mine, should die on the threshold!"

Mr. Lyon's responses to the court's proposition was received with great cheering and applause, which neither court, nor officers, nor counsel could subdue for some moments.

Mr. Lyon: "I demand the authorities for such a proposition. I scorn it! I scorn it! and will not submit to it!"

Loud cheering and tumultuous applause, fully showing the sympathy felt for the prisoner, again ensued, during which the officers of the court vainly cried: "Silence!" "Order in court!" etc.

Mr. Lyon remarked, when order had been restored, that he had never known a court to make such a proposition. There was no more evidence to convict the prisoner of the crime charged than the most virtuous woman in the city. We scorn the offer of the court, and ask for her honorable discharge.

Many voices in the crowd were heard to cry out excitedly against the conduct of the court, and unusual sympathy seemed to be on the side of the defense.

The court, after a brief consultation, announced that it would withdraw the tender of an examination.

Major Stringfellow said he hoped not even the semblance of delay on the part of the court, nor the vile slander that came to us on the air, would serve to accomplish what the evidence has failed to do—cast suspicion upon the fair name and fame of the prisoner. We are not here as supplicants to beg a favor, but to demand, in the name of that justice which rules in heaven, and which should rule on earth, an honorable discharge of this lady from the slanders which have found their way from the vile haunts of the city to the Court of Justice. It is bad enough for them to be taken upon the streets, but for God's sake put an end to them here.

Mr. Lyon said he felt there was no necessity for him to speak in defense of his client.

The Court said it was not sitting as prosecutors. It would be very glad for every person brought before it to prove his innocence.

Mr. Lyon—What, sirs! Thank God, we live in a land where every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty! [Cheering and applause.] If you can put your finger on any testimony that proves the guilt of this woman, God help you!

A scene of much confusion here occurred, in which the voices of many were heard crying out against the conduct of the court; and it is highly probable if the court had pursued any course otherwise than it did that no power therein could have prevented a serious outburst.

The court then announced that in its opinion the evidence was not of a character to justify the prisoner's detention, and therefore she is discharged.

The welkin and the square resounded with cheers on the announcement of this decision, amidst which the prisoner retired and the court adjourned.

A PANIC.

Terrifying Events in a Theater---Narrow Escape from a Wholesale Slaughter.

From the New York Telegram, August 3.]

Last evening, during the performance of "Arrah na Pogue," at Niblo's, there occurred an event which all but resulted in a shocking disaster, being which the Mast Hope horror would have been a mere bagatelle. The theater was crammed to its utmost capacity. The play had progressed to about the middle of the first act, and Miss Fiddes and Mr. Fitzgerald only were on the stage. The audience was deeply interested in their dialogue, and were intently watching the business of the scene, when suddenly there was a trembling of the building to its very foundations, a low reverberation and a roaring, followed quickly by a tremendous explosion, sounding like the report of a heavy gun. This occured in the cellar, under the right hand lobby (on the Crosby street side), and the force was so great that an immense hole was torn in the flooring, the brickwork and plaster were shattered, and immense volumes of smoke, dust, steam, and gas of a sulphuric odor were poured into the front of the auditorium and filled the entire house. The audience gave out simultaneous shrieks of horror; there were cries of fire long and loudly repeated, and the entire audience rushed for the stage. The stage manager and employes, however, hauled the men from the footlights into the orchestra as fast as they climbed up, and thus stayed the rush for the audience. Miss Fiddes managed in the confusion to make the necessary explanations to calm the excited audience, who were with difficulty induced to resume their seats. It was found that a number of ladies had fainted in the rush and terror consequent on the exciting events crowded within a few minutes. No serious injuries, however, were suffered by any one—that is, no bones were broken—and the play went on, although the house was in such a flutter that very little of the dialogue could be heard.

The dramatic critics, of course, after the danger was over, made for the lobby to ascertain the causes of the explosion. They were waylaid by Palmer, however, and decoyed away to the front of the house until a cordon of men, with much shirt front and great display of diamond cart wheels thereon, was formed about the shattered part of the building, and brutally assaulted, without a word of gentlemanly remonstrance, any person whose curiosity led him to pry into the ruin. This being the state of affairs, of course the critics who made the report in this morning's papers knew only by hearsay of the causes of the accident, and had inducements to secrecy, more or less potent or persuasive. Great damage was undoubtedly done; how great the public may never know, since the press which should give the information was denied the chance to use its eyes, and received its impression of the accident only through its ears—first by the explosion and next by the explanations of the managers. The *Telegram* reporter was first on the scene, and simply looked at the ruin without asking any questions, but to his astonishment was suddenly seized by one of the be-jeamed roudies, hangers-on of the establishment, and hurled back without a word of explanation. This style of ruffianism prevailed in the treatment of many gentlemen in the vicinity, and deserves reprehension, although the manager who was a witness of it stated to several gentlemen who witnessed it that he considered it "perfectly proper." It was explained that a hydrogen reservoir of great size, filled with oxygen gas for the calcium light on the stage had exploded."

It seems impossible that this could have occurred without fire resulting, but the secrecy of the management in the matter allows of no definite statement of the damage done by that or any other means. The panic was greater, however, than any that has ever occurred in any New York theater; that fact is undeniable.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DEFALCATION.

Revelations Regarding the Embezzling Cashier of the Chicago Dock Company.

Arrest of the Gambler who Won the $60,000 from the Defaulter, Dunham.

From the Chicago Tribune, August 7.]

About six months ago certain revelations were made public through the *Tribune*, regarding the defalcations, to a very serious extent, of Charles Dunham, a young man in the employ of the Chicago Dock Company. He had been for some time employed as a clerk in the Dock Company's office, and had been promoted to the position of cashier, having the handling of considerable sums of money. It was suspected for some time that Dunham was not rendering a strict account of his transactions to the company. Large sums of money went a missing from time to time, and the young man was on several occasions known to be on terms of intimacy with one Michael McDonald, a notorious gambler of this city. Rumors were afloat that McDonald had won heavy sums from Dunham—as high, even, as $40,000 or $50,000—and his employers, on making inquiry into the circumstances, discovered a good deal more than they were willing to make known to the public. They endeavored to hush up the matter, and when a public statement of these rumors was made in the *Tribune*, they seemed highly reluctant to reveal the full extent of their cashier's embezzlement.

At length, however, the matter was so freely discussed, that concealment became impossible, and in order to prevent the worst consequences to his victim, McDonald sent Dunham out of the city. At that time the extent of his defalcations were currently stated to be about $15,000, although it was generally believed that they amounted to a much larger sum.

Dunham disappeared, and from that time to the present nothing definite had been known as to his whereabouts. Pinkerton's detective force were put in operation, and he was followed up from place to place, but never caught. The detectives have been close on his track all the time, sometimes coming within a few days of him, and again arriving at one city only to find that he had just decamped to the next. About a week since the fugitive wrote a letter to McDonald, in this city, stating that he was reduced to abject poverty, and begging the author of his ruin to lend him some money. This appeal McDonald magnanimously complied with. But the young man appears to have tired of a vagabond life and starvation, and yesterday, we are informed, he came back to Chicago, determind to make a clean breast of the transaction. He went to his old employers, it is alleged, and revealed to them the nature of his dealings with McDonald, who it seems, has won from him from time to time at the gambling table various heavy sums, amounting in all to the sum of $60,000. The result was the arrest of McDonald last evening on a *capias*, to appear before the Supreme Court to answer unto the Chicago Dock Company on a plea of trespass on the case to the damage of plaintiff in the sum of $60,000. He was just on the point of starting for Buffalo when the sheriff arrested him, and he was lodged in the county jail.

McDonald is one of that class of genteel gamblers who are generally spoken of as remarkably clever fellows. His friends regard him as a model of gentlemanly behavior, and a credit to the profession. He is a gambler, to be sure, say they, but then he is none of your mean fellows; all of which might be correct according to a certain code of morals. McDonald, however, must have been aware that the sums of money which he was coolly "winning" (the genteel translation of the old-fashioned word to steal, or, as ancient Pistol preferred to call it, "convey") from the cashier was not the property of the cashier, but that of his employers, and he must therefore be regarded in a moral point of view, if not legally, as the joint author of the crime.

The sheriff holds him in bail to the amount of $25,000, which it is understood will be promptly furnished by his friends, Mr. Pat O'Neill and M. Corcoran, of the Hatch House.

How Grant Shows his Dislike of the Catholics.

Washington Correspondence St. Louis Times.]

As evidencing the love born by the Radical party toward members of the Catholic Church, I will here relate an incident which occurred recently in this city. The venerable Father Young, pastor of the Church of Saint Dominic, has been engaged several years in the erection of a church for the accommodation of the large number of poor Catholics who reside in that portion of the city called the "island." In his laudable efforts he has received the countenance and support of men of all denominations, who have subscribed liberally toward the building of the church. A few days ago the old gentleman called at the White House, and having sent his card to the President, was, in a few minutes, admitted to the august presence. Father Young stated that the object of his visit was to solicit a subscription toward the completion of the church which he was endeavoring to erect for the poor to worship in. The reply of the "Second Washington" to this appeal was that he had no money to spare, and if he had that none of it should be given to Catholic objects, as, during the recent war, the Catholics, as a body, were rebels, and had identified themselves with slavery and rebellion.

Young in Crime.

CHICAGO, August 8.—At Shakopee, Minnesota, two girls of the ages of fifteen and sixteen, daughters of a Swede named Anderson, each gave birth to an illegitimate child, within a day or two of each other. Both retired a short distance from their house when the births took place, and each one at the same time took her babe and threw it in the Minnesota river. The body of one child was found. One of the girls is said to have confessed that before throwing her child into the water she strangled it. Both girls are under arrest.

The Anneke Jans fellows are at it again. They have appointed a committee of heirs to manage their case against the corporation of Trinity Church, without reward, unless the suit shall be gained, in which case ten per cent. of the amount recovered, estimated at from two hundred to three hundred millions of dollars, shall be divided among the managers.

THE ECLIPSE.

How it Appeared at Springfield, Illinois, a Point on the Line.

Special to the Chicago Republican.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 7.

Probably a solar eclipse was never observed under more favorable circumstances than at Springfield to-day. The air was almost perfectly clear, no clouds fleeking the pure blue of the heavens. The weather was still and deliciously cool, and every element combined to allow the astronomers opportunity for perfect observations. The result has been of incalculable value to science, every phase and concomitant of the eclipse being accurately noted by Prof. E. Pierce and a full corps of accomplished assistants. The observations were taken from a point near the water reservoir, one mile north of the State House. During the progress the thermometer fell from seventy-one degrees to sixty-five; the latter point being indicated at the time of the total obscuration; after which the mercury immediately began to rise. The scientific men are delighted beyond measure at the success of their efforts, and, if the weather has proved equally favorable elsewhere, the occurrence will add much to human knowledge. After two-thirds of the sun had been obscured, the gloom began rapidly to increase, and the temperature quickly became sensibly colder. A ghastly twilight overspread the earth, and the horizon assumed a peculiar appearance, somewhat resembling a sunset at every point of the compass, but weird-like and awful, such as no storm cloud could produce. The bats came out; the cattle hastened rapidly home, and chickens went to roost. Mercury, Venus, and Mars, and the bright star Arcturus were distinctly visible, as also several stars of lesser magnitude. But the climax of grandeur was seen during the total obstruction, which lasted some three minutes. It was a sight worth traveling across a continent to see. Around the dark edges of the moon shone a glory such as painters imagine about the brow of Christ, indescribable by words, but swinging like a fiery censer in mid-heaven upheld by unseen hands, burning its imagine upon one's brain to endure until the light has gone out from the beholder's eyes forever. Here and there were seen points of intense brilliance. Jets of flame, the men of science tell us, projected from the body of the sun into space, and extending beyond the moon's periphery. One of these, of an intense crimson color, was seen for upward of a minute at the bottom of the darkened sphere, fiercely outglowing the milder radiance of the corona. The moon's orb at this time presented a bluish black appearance, sometimes appearing almost translucent enough to let the brightness shine through. The whole event formed a picture that will never be forgotten by those who saw it. The accomplished photographer, J. W. Black, of Boston, took more than one hundred views of the eclipse, and has obtained probably the most perfect photograph of the corona ever made. The actual results to science must await the calculations of the mathematicians to be fully developed, which will be made public through the coast Survey after the various observers have compared their notes.

THE BIG BORE.

Closing of the Thames Tunnel---End of Foot Travel---A Great Enterprise Collapsed.

The London *Times* of July 20th says:

"Last night the Thames Tunnel was finally closed as a public footway. This undertaking, which at the time of its design was considered a masterpiece of science, and which formed a communication under the river Thames between Rotherhithe and Wapping, was, after numerous difficulties, finally accomplished, and opened on the 23d of March, 1843, having been commenced by Sir I. S. Brunel, in 1824. The total cost of the tunnel was about £600,000, but the East London Railway Company recently purchased it for a little over a third of that sum. The company will run their trains through the tunnel, their line bringing the inhabitants of Wapping, Shadwell, etc., within easy distance of Southwark Park.

The London *Telegraph* has the following comments:

"For the modern antiquarian—a personage whom the rapid and destructive progress of Western civilization in late years has rendered much more useful and interesting to the community than the Oldbucks and the Grosses of the former days—the closing of the Thames tunnel is an event not to be passed over without a word of notice. Time was, barely half a generation ago, when the 'guide, philosopher and friend' of the country visitor to London should still describe the tunnel as 'indeed one amongst the wonders of this truly wonderful age;' and at that date, as in the half generation which preceded, the Thames tunnel was really considered a *monumentum perennius ære*—an everlasting memorial of what men might do in burrowing beneath the floods, as by the Great Britain and other now superseded marine monsters they could absolutely defy the adverse influences of the ocean's surface. It is not yet sixty years since Sir Isambard Brunel stumbled upon that cross-sawn log of timber at Chatham Dockyard, in the ends of which he saw the results achieved by the labors of *terindo navalis*. It is not more than forty-five years since the same ingenious and original man commenced, on the principle of the worm's engineering, the excavation of the tunnel between Rotherhithe and Wapping. We do not now dwell on all the moving accidents—principally by flood—which diversified the sixteen years' labor; the five times repeated irruption of the river; the failures of machinery; the long intervals of blockade, while the active shaft was suspended between 1828 and 1835. Enough that for barely half a million sterling was constructed a work of engineering skill unique in the world, and that during twenty-five years this achievement of combined science and intrepidity might be any day inspected by the foot passenger between the two banks of the Thames."

A young lady in New Haven (Conn.) had one of her eyes put out recently by having ammonia thrown into it from a bottle which she was warming in hot water.

The Lexington (Kentucky) *Gazette* says: "General Breckinridge informs us that he has determined to settle again permanently in Lexington and resume the practice of law. This will be gratifying news to the hosts of personal friends of General Breckinridge in this section, where he was known and admired and loved long before he had acquired a national reputation. We are glad to learn that he has already received retainers in several important suits."

Mr. Louis Ulbach, who has written a new biography of Louis Napoleon, in a minute description of the Emperor's physiognomy is severe on the moustache, which he says is never worn by men of genius, but is used to conceal the weakness or wickedness of character revealed by the Emperor's upper lip. M. Victor Hugo, Gustave Dore, Bismarck, M. de Lesseps, General Prim, Carlyle, Tennyson, General Sherman, will note the fact, and, perhaps, instantly shave their upper lips accordingly.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that Komissarow, the peasant who saved the life of the Czar, did not commit suicide, but was murdered by being hanged in his own house, and several persons have been arrested as accomplices in the crime. And so a great deal of newspaper moralizing on the evil effects of too much prosperity is utterly wasted.

MEDICAL.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the disease has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetiser, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH, which will, beyond doubt, cure you, or any of your family, of Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Falling of the Hair, White Swelling, Hip-joint disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, etc. For the rapid and permanent cure of all the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case when used according to directions.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S MOTHER'S WORM SYRUP, which will certainly relieve your children of Worms, which are indicated by pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. It is a pure syrup, and children will readily eat it, spread on bread and it is entirely harmless in its nature, and never has been known to fail in giving prompt relief to the little sufferers.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a box of EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS, which is the best known combination of Medicine for Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions of the alimentary canal, they are perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all Fever and Inflammatory Diseases, Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys and Bladder, Fever and Ague, Sore Eyes, Dullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, etc., they cannot be excelled, and no family should ever be without them.

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Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,

W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,

C. W. Jones & Co.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes. Memphis, July 15, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES.

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MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE.

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Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's E. B. and Warehouse Scales.

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DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 40 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases. QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all Internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhœa and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞ All consultations strictly confidential. ☜

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
T. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. feb15dw

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are informed that we are now receiving

Fall Lines

Staples of all sorts suited to their present and

Prospective Wants.

We are determined that

No Paying Merchant

Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.

Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of

The Live Merchants

Of the country.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
Main Street, Next Door
North of Peabody Hotel.

GROCERS.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 100 bbls. "Jo Davies" Pork, 250 bbls. Whisky and 1000 bbls. Flour. Some of the flour is as good as Macomtah, and we will sell it $1 lower. It is just received from the mills in "Egypt." Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 8 and 9 Howard Row.
aug1 N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
200 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
200 kegs Lard.
100 bbls. Lt. Sugar.
200 sacks Coffee.
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1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging, H. & M. Kyle, Landsman, and J. J. D. Sax.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails, and sizes.
500 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.

aug4dw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

Hartley & Gurley,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in Groceries,

Provisions and Country Produce,

190 DESOTO STREET,

S. E. cor. Linden, Memphis, Tennessee.

Advances Made on Consignments.
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BLUFF CITY MILLS,

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MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Flour, Ship Stuff, Bran, Middlings and Corn Meal for Sale.

☞ Highest Market Price paid for Wheat. ☜

Hardeman Woolen Mills,

NEAR BOLIVAR, TENNESSEE.

ARE now ready to card rolls, spin and manufacture the wool into cloth.

Wool should be thoroughly washed before sending to the factory. Being prepared with a machine we make no extra charge for taking out burrs.

The oil necessary for the wool will be furnished at cost price. All wool sent by railroad will be conveyed to and from the mill free of charge.

For further information, address

THOS. C. JONES, Agent,
jy13 Bolivar, Tenn.

BANKS.

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—OF—

MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL

Insurance Company,

Corner Front and Madison Streets.

D. R. MOLLOY, President.
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aug6

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order by DAMON & PRICE, under Commercial Hall.

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HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Memphis,

OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

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STATIONARY & PORTABLE

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MILL WORK,

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

With our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Wrought Iron Head Block

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POWER MORTISER,

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Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and sawing Machines,

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Of all sizes kept in stock. Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with self-lubricating Journal boxes. We have Two Hundred and Fifty

Pulley Patterns,

Of Uniform style and weight.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by [jy31] M. ROSE, 37 Main street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce that sterling Ayres, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner or Chief of Police, whether the office shall be filled by the Legislature, or be returned to the citizens of Memphis for their votes. aug1

WANTS.

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large ornamental size. Apply to TREADWELL, BROS., aug11 In Union street.

WANTED—A sawyer and three mill hands for which I will pay $3 and $2 per month and board. Address J. H. CARR, aug26 Oakland, Miss. and Tenn. Railroad.

WANTED—A situation, at moderate salary, as salesman or bill-clerk, in a drug store, grocery, dry goods or commission house, by a gentleman of extensive acquaintance and experience. Good references given. Address M. F., Avalanche office. aug1

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Rhodby street. Possession required between the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address, James S. Carpenter & Co., 45 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy28

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. R. C., care of Captain J. D. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy28

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. jy7

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant Cottage House. jy28 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The large store-house, No. 222 Front street. Possession given September 1, 1869. Apply to W. J. CHASE & CO. aug8 42 Poplar street.

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYRES RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy. W. A. WHEATLEY, jy29 Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

TWO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy1

WEDNESDAY::: AUGUST 11, 1869

THE mere mention of the name AVALANCHE is the signal for crying Havoc! and letting slip the dogs of war, from the big, deep-mouthed bay hounds to the little yelping curs, and all of Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart breed. Indeed, the AVALANCHE has been bullied, badgered and bated on all sides. Sometimes they attack us singly, and sometimes they muster in platoons and make a simultaneous onslaught, and after they get through we are often puzzled to ascertain whether they are maneuvering, skirmishing or making a real attack. For three years the Radical organ of this city has been the filthy receptacle for the abuse and slander of every lying scribbler. For two years the *Appeal* and *Ledger* followed the AVALANCHE just as naturally as the shadow follows the substance, or the sunflower turns its head toward the luminous orb of day. It was the mill that ground all their grist. They opened wide their mouths and gulped down every thing it said with that reliant faith with which a nest of young birds receive food from the bill of a protecting mother. These satelites revolved around the AVALANCHE as the earth and planets revolve around the sun. But when the AVALANCHE espoused the cause of universal suffrage, both the *Appeal* and *Ledger* seemed impressed with the belief that their beacon light was extinguished, and they treated their old mentor with that cold neglect which rich people always extend to their poor kin. If there was a neglect of kindness, there was no neglect of abuse. Our doctrine of universal suffrage seemed to invigorate their pens, and they abused us with that vigor which the hope of rising upon the downfall of others always inspires. For two or three days the *Ledger* would peg away on the AVALANCHE. It would sting it; it would bite it; it would gouge it; then it would pause to rest and survey the damage it had done. But there was no repose for the poor AVALANCHE; for next the old, wheezing, phthisicy, decrepid *Appeal* would hobble into the ring, pick up the *Ledger's* cast-off epithets, thoroughly chewed and ejected tobacco quids, and roll them under its tongue as sweet morsels. In the meantime the Radical organ was still squirting its filth at the wicked AVALANCHE. But a call was made for re-inforcements, and in response the Memphis *Sun* rushes to the rescue. The emergency required desperate means, and the new recruit was rudely seized by the hair of the head and the seat of the breeches, crammed into a howitzer, and hurriedly fired at the impregnable AVALANCHE. When we saw the editor come whizzing into our sanctum, we were reminded of DONNELLY's celebrated anecdote. The great Indian Chief, THUNDERBIRD, was once assaulting the position of some of our troops in the mountains. The Indians were pressing forward to almost certain victory, when, in the haste and confusion, some one touched off a swivel gun that was fastened upon the back of a jackass. The rebound sent the animal heels over head rolling down the mountain side among the Indians, upon which they beat a hasty and disordered retreat. Afterward, in treating for peace, the Chief was asked why he retreated on that occasion, and replied: "Me stand white man's knife and pistol, but Indian no stand when whole jackasses are shot at him." We can stand assafœtida, rotten eggs and the assaults of the *Appeal*, *Ledger* and the Radical organ of this city; but when they fire a whole jackass at us we feel like surrendering. But the recruit to the ranks of our assailants makes no new assault. The *Sun* editor picks the old beef-bone already gnawed by one bull dog, two curs, three mongrels, four whelps, and a dozen mangy hounds, and he worries over it with all the earnestness of a puppy mumbling an an old cast-off brogan. Instead of having three assailants, as formerly, we now have four, all yelping and barking in full chorus. When a new mode of attack, or a new idea happens to find its way into their midst, they simultaneously ejaculate, "bully! good!" and they chew the little fellow as a cow chews her cud, and then hand it around to each other as flaxen-headed urchins at a country school hand around their sweet-gum. We could tolerate their abuse if they would vary their style; but they have the happiest faculty of saying the same thing over and over; a peculiar nack of serving the same dish in the greatest possible variety. They are, verily, men of "one idea," for when they capture one to hurt at the devilish AVALANCHE, they use it with the facility of a French Cook, who can make a savory *ragout* out of so cheap a thing as an old greasy glove or sweaty hat picked up on the Boulevards. The idea is always sliced up, then apportioned out, and is roasted, and baked, and stewed, and fired so often that it is so shriveled up that it is difficult to tell whether it is pickled, preserved, mere jam or jelly. AGAMEMNON were nothing without HOMER to celebrate his greatness, and these poor papers would be nothing if the word AVALANCHE didn't sparkle over their editorial pages as the jewel glitters in the toad's head or the Ethiop's ear. Amidst such a barren waste of platitudes the name AVALANCHE shines out like an oasis in the desert, or the bright light that greeted the anxious view of the wandering ocean-tossed COLUMBUS. A beleaguered tiger in his jungles sometimes escapes his pursuers. And as we have a mole-like snout, we have the consolation of knowing that we can burrow under the Nicolson pavement when the crisis arrives and our safety requires that we should turn to a prairie-dog. As yet we have suffered as much damage as the rat-tail file received from the gnawings of that old venemous viper. But the constant dropping of the water wears away the rock; and there is no telling how much damage these editors will do the AVALANCHE by perseverance. Whatever the result may be they will have the blessed privilege of handing down to their children the historic honor that their brave fathers attacked and were castigated by the AVALANCHE, an event which they will regard with as much pride as the fellow who bragged all his life that he was kicked by the King.

IT is sad to witness an unpleasantness in the Imperial household. The Empire, which was to bring Peace, with its white wings, to nestle in the Southern bosom and gambol among the Southern hills and vales, is crumbling. And the valiant chieftians on whose noble crests coronets already gleamed in the plebian sunlight, are hurrying from the ruins. More than this: crimination and recrimination have resulted. The cry is not, who shall press forward and rescue the Imperial throne from the plebian hands, but who shall first forswear his allegiance to the Grand Empire. Prospective Jukes, who have been for months accommodating their anatomy to insure a neat fit for the Imperial Purple, now scornfully turn their Imperial backs on the formerly coveted garment. The Imperial mantle has been flung from one scion of the Royal household to another, until the poor thing is tattered and torn and worn to shreds. None of those who once, with uplifted caps, hailed the Empire, will now keep the Royal raiment, even in trust. They worry it as a cow worries a cat on her horns, or as a brindle pup worries an old boot. One Juke becomes lukewarm, and another deserts outright. His desertion is exposed by the luke-warm who is himself hoping to escape from the Royal household in the confusion. It has become difficult to ascertain who was the original Imperialist of Memphis. It is less difficult to discover who was not. Every day the latter portion of the mystery is being solved. Every day the confusion and the crimination and the recrimination increase. This is melancholy—very melancholy; and as we pen the heartrending fact globules of briny tears, large as turnips, course down our cheeks. We had great hopes of the Empire. Our hearts were "sot" on it. As a mother dotes on her first-born, we doted on it. As a cat yearneth for skimmed milk we yearned for it. But it is gone, and we fear the mourners are few. It is gone for want of that strategy essential to even Empires. What our Imperial leaders lacked was proper application. By which we mean proper application of SPALDING'S Glue. Proper application of this gelatinous substance to the Imperial seat of each pair of Imperial trowsers would have settled the question of fealty. Discontented Jukes might have struggled until their eyeballs projected sufficiently for vulgar wool hats to hang on them. And Imperial minds might have soared into the clouds and jostled the twinkling stars. But the Imperial trowsers, inevitable as grim death to a defunct freedman, would have held on, just the same. It is impossible to found an Empire without glue.

OUR exchanges from different portions of the State show that SENTER and the Universal Suffrage ticket received a fair proportion of the colored vote. In Lincoln county the negroes voted almost unanimously for SENTER, and a dispatch from Giles shows that there "a considerable number of colored people voted for SENTER." The machinery of the infamous Leagues, scattered broadcast through the State, forced the mass of the colored vote into STOKES channels. The poor dupes were sworn to support the proscriptive ticket, their political masters making them believe that a failure would subject them to the direct penalties. Yet, notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the proscriptive leaders, the Universal Suffrage ticket obtained a fair share of this vote everywhere; and thousands fearing to vote for STOKES, by keeping away from the polls practically voted for SENTER. In this county our ticket received between seven hundred and a thousand colored votes, and but for the manipulations by the Leagues half the entire colored vote would have gone the same way. The Leagues are dead. The earthquake of Thursday last killed them. They may attempt for a time to maintain an organization; but it will be a mere ghost of its former self. And the dreaded K. K. K., if they ever existed, are gone. They proved a godsend to Radical politicians, who used this mysterious name to their colored members as a cat-o'-nine-tails, to whip them into the traces. If there were ever any KU-KLUX, they have doffed the tall, conical chapeaus and dismal masks, and returned to the clouds. These mysterious spirits, who rode on majestic, milky-white steeds, at dead hour of night, desired peace. And it came with Thursday last. The State is at peace. Good feeling prevails everywhere, among both whites and blacks. The former feel that a day of political equality and honest government has dawned; and the colored people know that they will not be deprived of any of the rights or privileges acquired as a result of the war. The real people have at last triumphed. The honesty, virtue and intelligence of the State are now at the helm, and equal and exact justice will be meted to all.

THE outrage on BARBOUR, the correspondent of the STOKES organ, at Nashville, reported in our dispatches yesterday, cannot be too severely condemned. History may justify the assassination of tyrants, but here in Tennessee there can be no such demonstrations, and they will not be tolerated by the people. We have just emerged from a heated political contest with victory upon our standard, and PEACE is the watchword of all good citizens. Without peace the sacrifices we have made will avail us nothing. The resources of Tennessee must be developed; our cities must become noisy with the hum of machinery; our fields must blossom like the rose; our marts must become crowded and busy; but this can never be while ruffians are permitted to practice acts of violence upon men on account of politics, race, color or condition. All men must enjoy perfect freedom of political and religious opinion. Population and capital will then pour in to build up our waste places, and Tennessee will prosper as she never has prospered. We are glad to learn from the dispatch that the outrage was condemned by all classes of citizens of Nashville; but where were the police, that these violaters of law and order escaped? The absence of these so-called guardians of the peace can only lead to the suspicion that the dastardly ruffians who committed the assault were Radicals, whose object was political capital abroad, and especially at Washington, in the interest of STOKES. Such games have been too often played to the detriment of the good people of Tennessee. It matters not, however, who and what were these men. We warn all such against further acts of violence. Tennessee is no longer in a state of anarchy; and if the law fail to reach scoundrels of this type, the people will ferret them out, and deal with them according to their deserts.

Henry Dickinson committed suicide in West Springfield, Ohio, last Tuesday week, by pounding his head with a mallet.

Crandall, the fast runner of Michigan, has challenged Hugh Davis, of Indiana, to run a foot race for $1000 a side. The race is to come off at Fort Wayne.

The British bark Optimba, which arrived at San Francisco, July 26th, from London, reports that on the 28th of April she was compelled to put into the Falkland Islands for water. There the captain found twelve of the crew of the British bark Blue Jacket, which was reported burned at sea in March last, while on her way from New Zealand to London. It had been supposed that out of the sixty-nine persons on board but eight were saved.

The Moscow *Gazette* says that Mr. Perry Collins, formerly Agent of the United States Government for the Amoor District, left Washington on the 23d of June for London and St. Petersburg, in order to make preparations for laying down a telegraphic cable between Russia and America. His plan is "to immerse a series of cables in the Pacific, starting from the western coast of America, and proceeding by the Aleutian and Kurile Islands and Japan, to China and Siberia." The Moscow *Gazette* adds that "several capitalists have offered considerable sums for this great work."

James Fisk, jr., has ordered a flag, which he proposes to present to Miss Ida Lewis. It is about three feet long and one and a half feet wide. It is made of white silk, trimmed with red, and with a gilt stripe around it. On one end is a circle with an oil painting of Miss Lewis in the act of rescuing two men from drowning. In the foreground, is the Lime Rock House. In the distance is a sailboat swamped, with two men clinging to it, and a boy who is struggling in the water; while in the center is Miss Lewis in a boat alone, without hat or shawl, pulling to the rescue. At the other end is the name "Rescue," in gilt letters. The whole is in an elegantly-carved frame of black walnut and gilt.

The Empress Carlotta has been staying for some time at Spa. The other day she insisted with so much vehemence on playing at roulette that it was impossible to restrain her. On approaching the table she deliberately place a gold piece on the number nineteen. The Emperor Maximilian was shot on June 19. The wheel turned, and, though thirty-seven chances were against her, she won. She smiled sadly, took up the money and quietly left the room. On her way out a poor man passed by. She gave him all the money, with the injunction that he was to "pray for him." It is known that Carlotta never pronounces the name of Maximilian.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Memphis Bar, held at the Chancery Court-room, August 9, 1869, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of Major James T. Peyton, Colonel R. J. Morgan was called to the chair, and Colonel C. W. Heiskell to act as Secretary.

W. C. Foulkes, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, and pronounced an appropriate and touching eulogium upon our departed brother:

WHEREAS, The members of this Bar have heard, with heartfelt emotions, of the death of our brother, Major James T. Peyton, which sad event transpired on the evening of Monday, the 26th of July, 1869, at the Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia; and remembering his many virtues as a man, and his noble qualities as a lawyer, they take a mournful satisfaction in giving expression to the high esteem in which he was held by them, while living, and the painful regret occasioned by his death; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of James T. Peyton this community has lost a good, virtuous and valuable citizen, and the Bar of Memphis one of its most gifted, highly esteemed and respected members—a loss which they can never cease to feel and lament.

Resolved, That they tender his afflicted family—the widow and the fatherless, now overwhelmed with a sense of utter loneliness and desolation—their warmest sympathies, and beg them to remember that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

Resolved, That a member of this Bar be appointed by the chairman to present these resolutions to each of the courts of the city—the Municipal, the County, the Circuit, the Law and Chancery Courts, and the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—with the request that the same be spread upon the minutes of these courts as a perpetual memorial of the high esteem in which their deceased friend and brother was held.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish each of the daily papers of the city a copy of these proceedings, with a request that they be published.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, with the assurance that the friends of the husband and father will never cease to cherish a tender affection for those whom he loved.

The chair appointed the following members of the Bar to present the resolutions to the several courts of the city: To the Municipal Court, R. M. Hora; to the County Court, W. C. Foulkes; to the Criminal Court, J. M. Bullock; to the Circuit Court, J. E. Tempier; to the Law Court, A. S. Swingley; to the Chancery Court, R. M. Estes; and to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, C. W. Heiskell.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. J. MORGAN, Chairman.
C. W. HEISKELL, Secretary.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE.

Reception of Governor Senter—Speech of Ex-Governor Brown Response of Governor Senter.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.

NASHVILLE, August 10.—Ex-Governor N. S. Brown, in his reception speech to Governor Senter, said, among other things: "Governor Senter, I have the honor, in behalf of this large assembly, to bid you welcome on your return from your home to the capital. This reception means something more than a mere pageant. It is an homage to the great principles which underlie our system of government. You have been the earnest advocate and the successful vindicator in the late struggle of the great right of suffrage. [Vociferous applause.] You have been the friend of a down-trodden and oppressed people, and they have responded to your appeals in a voice louder than the mighty thunder that peals over their own native mountains. [Loud applause.] You have had the fortune to be the standard-bearer, and we have had the fortune to be your supporters in enforcing the great doctrine that taxation and representation must go together. [Immense applause.] This is liberty; the converse is tyranny. The assurance given by the late election restores us all to confidence, and inspires us with a new love for our State and country. I thank you, Governor Senter, for all you have done. An era of good feeling has returned. We are entering upon brighter and happier days. Oh, happier days! How much I have mourned over scenes of the past, and how much the people have mourned may never be known. It may be now a matter of no consequence. We look forward to a glorious future. We rejoice at the great triumph we have gained, not with vulgar strains of exultation, not with any boasting, and not even with bitter thoughts of the proscription with which the past has been characterized. The day of proscription has gone—the people will no longer be restless under restraints of onerous laws—they will now start out on a new career. The past has gone into the grave of oblivion—we turn our faces toward the future.

GOVERNOR SENTER'S RESPONSE.

On the appearance of Governor Senter, loud and prolonged cheers rang upon the air. He said: Governor Brown, could you imagine the recollections which clustered around me when I heard you, as an orphan boy, fifteen years ago, advocating the doctrines and principles which you then espoused in East Tennessee; when I did not then have the ambitious thought of ever appearing as I now do in front of this time-honored hotel, and in front of a Nashville audience, and receiving the kind wishes which have been accorded me, you could not portray my feelings on the present occasion. I followed you at that time; principles will live forever; political parties will subside, and do die. As you have enunciated to-day, I shall let by-gones be by-gones; let the dead past bury its dead; and upon its grave let us resurrect a party in turn which will thrust her forward in the first rank among the States of this Union. [Loud applause.] Let there be no proscription for any party; no proscription for any race; let every man be a freeman as God has laid the impress of manhood upon him. [Tremendous applause.] I come to you fresh from a canvass. I came to you recently from the mountains of East Tennessee where I told you the people would redeem themselves in the right time. You questioned it. We come from over the mountains with over 4000 or 5000 majority; with the mountain tops shaking hands with the valleys and plains of middle and West Tennessee, standing shoulder to shoulder, man to man. Irrespective of race or color, as their manhood indicates, must they take their position, not with the past but with the best interests of the future. Let the bitterness of the past be forgotten, and let the wrinkles upon the political face of Tennessee be smoothed out. Let me make another suggestion, which I think will strike you old men. Young America in this race have taken the bit in their teeth, and the judges have decided that they don't know how far they have gone ahead. [Cheers and laughter.] Let the wisdom of old age temper their character, and let the old steady this Young America. Sweeping along like an Arab's courser, we have fought from the waters of the Mississippi to the mountains of Johnson, from one extreme end of the State to the other. The fetters and shackles which have bound the people of Tennessee have been unbound, and they are free. [Applause.] I cannot use, as I conceive, a more apt illustration of this election than that used by your own Etheridge in his speech, which you read, at Dresden. He said that while we have not the harp of David, we can use the song of Miriam and sound the loud timbral over Egypt's dark sea; Jeohvah has triumphed—the people are free," which I may be permitted to change, thus: Sound the loud timbrel over Tennessee; truth and justice have triumphed—the people are free. We call upon all men, of all parties and of all past political differences, to come in as one man, with heart linked to heart, and make Tennessee what she is entitled to be, one of the greatest States in the Union. Let the past be forgotten. Let us burn the bridges and go onward and upward until the people of Tennessee are restored to pristine glory. It is not necessary for me to tell you upon this occasion that if I have been the humble instrument in your hands through which these glorious results have been achieved. I bow down with sacrid reverence before the whole people of this State. By your help, if you will stand up by me, and suppress all ranklings, heart-burnings and dissentions in the State, you will find me always ready to lend you all the assistance and help in my power. [Clapping of hands.] I am satisfied that the coming administration will be such as will meet with your sanction. I will, to the best of my ability, act in such a manner as will conduce to your happiness, peace, and prosperity. Let the bitterness of the recent canvass be forgotten. Let every harsh remark that has fallen upon the ear of a Tennesseean be buried in the past. So far as I am concerned, it shall be to those who have preferred to differ with me. Let them be of whatever color and politics, I extend my hand in token of friendship. Whatever shall have been our differences, we should all seek after peace and the prosperity of the State, and shall always stand by the people. [Applause.] I thank you, in the name of East Tennessee; I thank you for myself, and I thank you, my friends, for this kind demonstration to-day. [Vociferous applause.]

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Central Pacific Railroad Earnings—Preparations for a Big Law Suit—The Susquehanna Railroad War.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 10.—The Susquehanna railroad war is still progressing. Both parties hold the road, and locomotives are on either side of the tunnel contesting its passage.

BINGHAMPTON, MASS., August 10.—The managers of the Erie railroad were to-day busy preparing to prosecute the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. Very little trustworthy information concerning the position of the case can be ascertained, but as usual in such affairs, the streets are full of rumors. It is known that two special trains filled with workmen or guerillas, so-called, left this place before nine o'clock this morning, on the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, in Erie cars. The first train took out about two hundred and the second one hundred and fifty men. They were under charge of L. D. Rucker, General Superintendent of the Erie railroad, and H. D. Pratt, Division Agent. They took a good supply of flour and beef, and appeared more like men on a military expedition than a civil mission.

Most of the men employed on this end of the Susquehanna railroad are now lying idle, and up to noon no trains had arrived from Albany since yesterday morning. It is reported that the train which left last evening was seized at Upton, by a large force of men in the Ramsay interest, and their intention is to retake Binghamton, if they are strong enough.

About the time the militia arrived at the tunnel, near Harpersville, the Erie men attacked the other party and drove them through the tunnel; the locomotive was then taken through and came in collision with another at the other end. Ramsay's men then attacked the Erie men and drove them back. Each party held possession of one end of the tunnel. Several were badly hurt. Mr. Simpson, of Erie, was badly pounded with clubs. All is quiet now. A provision train leaves in the morning to supply the militia.

The town is full of rumors to-night. The only reliable intelligence from the scene of operations is that at Blockstone the Erie men drove the other party into the tunnel, where some shots were fired, and one of the Erie men had his hand shattered by a shot. The militia from here had just arrived there.

SARATOGA.

Last Day of the Races.

SARATOGA, August 10.—The purse of $600, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Corsican in 3:10, Villey second. Sleety and Stanford ran a dead heat for the third place; Nemisis fifth and Julius sixth. The second race was for $1200, four miles, for all ages. The betting before the start was five dollars to ten against General York and five hundred dollars to fifty against Ab del Kader. General York led two miles, when Vauxhall took the lead to the third mile, with General York second and Ab del Kader last. In this way they ran to the home stretch, when Ab del Kader brushed for the lead, passing General York, half way to the judges' stand, challenging Vauxhall, and leading by half a length as they passed into the fourth mile, and took a clear lead by a length on entering the turn, when Vauxhall, completely beat, came almost to a stand, bolted to the outward edge of the track, and only went on under whip and spur. Ab del Kader ranged up to the end and won the race, beating York several lengths, amidst tumultuous excitement. Time: one mile, 1:51½; two miles, 3:38; three miles, 5:30½; four mile, 7:31½.

The consolation purse of $400, of one and one-eighth miles, was won by Fannie Ludlow in 1:56½.

NEW YORK.

Wreck of a Steamer off New Foundland—The Germania Disaster.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The steamer Cleopatra, from Montreal, has been totally wrecked off Trepassy, Newfoundland. The passengers and crew were saved.

A dispatch to her agents from Cape Race reports the total loss of the steamship Germania. The crew and passengers were all saved. It is supposed that the mails were also saved. The Germania left here August 3d for Hamburg. She had $75,000 in specie aboard.

The Cuban Junta has received authority from President Cespedas to issue letters of marque as soon as they are sure that the Cubans have a seaport. It is expected that two vessels will soon be commissioned. It is also reported that 1800 men will soon start for Cuba.

The Wall street brokers were sentenced for usury yesterday by Judge Cordoza to fines ranging from $250 to $800, and in two cases to imprisonment in the city prison for five and ten days, respectively.

After the adjournment of the examination of John H. Pratt, the alleged Texan rioter and murderer, a squad of United States soldiers took the prisoner from the custody of Marshal Ballard, and hurrying him into a boat, conveyed him to Fort Schuyler, where he was delivered into the charge of Major Taylor. This summary proceeding was undoubtedly prompted by the apprehension that Judge McCaun would render a decision liberating the prisoner, on the ground put forward by his counsel that he has not been guilty of any offense against the United States.

WASHINGTON.

U. S. G. in Town—A Cabinet Meeting—Naval Nomenclature.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The President and Secretary Fish arrived this morning. Several visitors, including a few members of Congress, had an interview with him.

At the Cabinet meeting the Treasury Department was represented by Assistant Field. The present intention of the President is to leave Washington again for New York to-morrow. The Cabinet meeting adjourned at three p.m. Nothing has transpired concerning the subject discussed, for which there is not the slightest official authority.

The Secretary of the Navy has made the following changes in the names of vessels, to conform more fully with the law: Hecla to Nebraska, Hercules to Oregon, Thunderer to Massachusetts, Astoria to Omaha, and Cambridge to Congress.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for July were $570,000; an increase of $25,000 over the month of June, notwithstanding the successive reduction of rates on freight and passengers. The results of the operations of the first three months since the connection of the eastern lines show a revenue at the rate of $7,000,000 per annum, of which $3,000,000 is net earnings. This company did not find it necessary to issue the full extent of their first mortgage bonds, as authorized. Their annual interest and the liability of the whole bonded debt falls little short of $1,000,000.

CINCINNATI.

Survey of the Southern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—William A. Gunn, Chief Engineer of the Southern railroad, commences the survey of that road to-morrow. One corps of his engineers, under F. S. Wallace, will commence at Lexington and come North; another, under W. C. Crozier, will commence at Walton, on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line railroad, and proceed toward Lexington to meet the first named party. The route will pass by Georgetown and Williamstown, and is expected to be twenty miles shorter than the Kentucky Central railroad. The survey will be completed in two months, and in the meantime Earnest Rahe will make a tour of observation in Tennessee, beginning at Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE.

Arrival of Governor Senter—An Enthusiastic Reception.

NASHVILLE, August 10.—A special train went from this place this afternoon to receive Governor Senter, who was on his return from East Tennessee. A congratulatory speech was made at Murfreesboro by W. G. Brien, and briefly responded to by the Governor. The train arrived here at six p.m., and Governor Senter was escorted to his hotel by a large and enthusiastic procession. His reception was unusually brilliant.

Ex-Mayor Matt Brown announces himself as a candidate for the mayoralty of this city to-morrow morning.

MONTGOMERY.

Election Returns—A Democratic Gain.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 10.—Full returns from the Third Congressional District give Heflin two hundred and sixty majority over Parkington. The delegation will stand as follows: Buck, from the First; Buckley, from the Second; Heflin, from the Third; Hays, from the Fourth—all Republicans; and Dix and Sherwood (Democrats), from the Fifth and Sixth. This is a Democratic gain of two. The delegation in the Forty-eighth Congress being all Radicals, the vote of the State will be little more than one-fourth of that cast at the Presidential election.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, August 10.—The Democratic State Central Committee, the members of which are arriving for the meeting to-morrow, are discussing the feasibility of taking upon themselves the responsibility of nominating a candidate for Governor in place of General Rosecrans. It is not improbable that this will be done to-morrow.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Shocking Accident in a Coal Mine.

MASSILLON, OHIO, August 10.—This morning, at a coal bank near here, an iron cage containing eight men fell forty feet to the bottom of the shaft, seriously injuring all of them, breaking the legs, arms and ribs of all of the sufferers. Medical assistance was immediately called. All are doing well.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of an American Yacht at Queenstown—Matters in Spain—Illness of Mr. Gladstone—Telegraphy.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 10.—Mr. Gladstone is again quite ill, and his condition has caused anxiety among his friends.

There have been some further failures of firms in the cotton trade, at Preston.

The royal assent has been given to the bill for the purchase of the telegraph lines by the Government.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has resolved to send circular letters to the Chambers of Commerce in the United States, complaining of the practice of putting an unnecessary amount of covering and iron bands of excessive weight on bales of cotton, and suggesting the adoption at American ports of some system for an allowance of tare, which prevails in England.

SPAIN.

LISBON, August 10.—A French company has offered to construct a telegraph line from Lisbon and Gibraltar to England and America, on a twenty years' concession without a subsidy.

FRANCE.

CHERBOURG, August 10.—The United States frigate Sabine has arrived here.

PARIS, August 10.—The *Patrie* says large bands, composed of officers and soldiers, and members of the Clerical party, have assembled in the Northern District of Spain, well armed and organized. Reports say that a great Carlist demonstration has been fixed for the 15th instant.

IRELAND.

QUEENSTOWN, August 10.—The American yacht Sapho arrived last evening, making the voyage from New York in twelve days, nine hours and thirty-six minutes. All are well.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Cotton is without any decided change. Sales, 1,500 bales. Uplands, 33¼c. Flour, $6 @6 50, closing 5c lower. Whisky, $1 12 @1 13. Wheat, $1 74@1 75, closing 1@ 2c lower. Corn, 85c@$1 15. Rice firm; Carolina, 8¼@9c. Coffee firm. Cuba sugar, 11¼@12c.

Money—The market is easy and steady at 5@7 per cent, chiefly at 6 per cent, on call. Sterling, 9¼@10¼. Gold opened at 135¾, advanced to 135¾ and closed at 135¼@135¾. The carrying rates were 6¼ per cent. Clearances, $60,000,000. The Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow has $250,600 in specie on board. Governments are a shade easier, but closed steady. Old Tennessees, 62; new, 54½.

Dry Goods—Blue denims declined 1c, and now sell at 21½; Columbia brown do., 18c, and Mass. R. brown flannels 14½c, a decline of ½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—Family flour, $6 25. Corn, 56c. Oats 50@50c. Whisky, $1 09@1 09. Pork, $33 25@ 33 50. Bulk shoulders, 14c; sides 16½c and held ½c higher. Bacon, 15½c for shoulders, 19@19½c for sides; 21c for hams. Lard 15½c. Red wheat, $1 30@ 1 35; white, $1 45@1 50. Rye, $1@ 1 05. Butter 25@30c. Cheese, ½c higher. Eggs, 14@15c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—Flour firm and scarce, $6 50@6 75, whole range. Corn scarce, $1 05@1 07½. Oats, 65c. Bran, $1. Hay scarce, $30. Pork held at $35 50. Bacon retailing at, for shoulders, 16½c; sides, 19½, 19½@20c. Sugar cured hams, 24@25c. Lard, 19½ @20½c for tierce; 22@23c for keg. Sugar quiet but firm; prime, 14@14½c; common, 11@12c. Molasses dull; rebolled, 65@70c. Whisky dull and lower, $1 10 @1 15. Coffee inactive and nominal; fair, 15@15½c; prime, 16½@16½c. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Receipts, 884 bales. Sales, 75 bales. Gold, 134¾. Sterling, 140. New York sight, par.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Super. flour, $4 75@5 35. Spring wheat unchanged. Corn, 84@89c. Oats, new, 43@52c. Rye, 85c. Whisky, $1 06@1 07. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork, $34 @34 50. Bulk shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½c. Bacon shoulders, 15½c; sides, 19 @19½c. Lard, 18½@19c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—Superfine flour, $4 75@5 00. Corn, 75@85c. Oats, 45@50c. Tobacco sales 119 hhds. at $4 20@20. Pork, $34. Bacon shoulders, 16c; sides, 19½@19½c. Lard, 19½c. Hams, 23½c. Highwines, $1 08.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 10.—Consols, 92¼@ 93; 5-20s, 83½, and at Frankfort firm, 88½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 13@13½d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Wheat receipts for the past three days, 35,000 bushels, one-quarter of which is American; California white has advanced to 11s 3d, and red Western to 10s 2d. Corn, 29s 6d. European oats, 42s. Flour, 25s. Oats, 3s 6d.

MARRIED.

HALL—DAVIS—On Wednesday, August 4th, 1869, by Rev. W. A. Gray, at the residence of the bride's father, Hon O. Davis, Hiptonville, Tenn., Mr. S. Peyton Hall, of Memphis, to Miss Modora Davis. No cards.

PARKINSON—CHOATE—At the first Baptist Church, in this city, on Thursday evening, the 5th instant, by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Burns, Captain DAVID PARKINSON, U. S. A., to Miss EMMA L. CHOATE, only daughter of J. H. CHOATE, Esq., of Memphis.

After the very interesting ceremonies at the church, the residence of the bride's father, on Market street, was the scene of appropriate festivities, in which the happy groom and his fair bride received the warm congratulations of numerous friends; all heartily uniting in the wish that in them may be realized the ideal of

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

May all the troubles of their married life be divided, and all their joys doubled. C.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HONAN—The friends and acquaintances of James and Ellen Honan are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter, from the residence of her husband, to Calvary Cemetery, this morning, at 9 o'clock. Residence, 79½ Robertson street. Services at St. Peter's Church.

SELLERS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sellers are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, Kate, this morning, August 11th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. McClelland, 114 Monroe street.

WOODARD—The friends and acquaintances of Henry F. Woodard are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this, Wednesday, afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Carriages at J. C. Holst & Co.'s, 220 Main street.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE members of LELIA SCOTT LODGE No. 269, are notified to attend a special communication at three o'clock this afternoon at the hall of South Memphis Lodge, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late Brother and Junior Warden, HENRY P. WOODARD.

Sister Lodges and all visiting M. M's in good standing are fraternally invited to join us.

By order of R. W. MITCHELL, W. M.
S. STURM, Secretary. aug11

DISSOLUTION.

ON account of my bad health I have relinquished business completely, to withdraw from the firm of Kellogg & Kimball, 414 Main street. Mr. Kellogg will continue the business of Groceries, Teas, etc., at the old stand, and I very cheerfully request my friends to extend him their patronage. WM. F. KIMBALL.
Memphis, August 10, 1869. aug11

SCHOOLS.

Stamps Academy

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 434 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September. This institution is thoroughly organized, and offers the best advantages of female education.

Refer to Major C. S. Severson and H. T. Elliott, Esq., Memphis. MARY D. STAMPS, aug11 Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, August 12, 1869,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.

—BY—

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,

Corner Second and Adams Streets.

LUMBER AT AUCTION.

WE will sell, on Saturday, the 14th instant,

70,000 feet Lumber,

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, : : AUGUST 11, 1869

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

Senter's majority in Fayette was 845; in Dyer, 1390; in Henry, 1270.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

Crittenden county, Arkansas, scrip for sale. Apply to Brooks & Neely, 276 Front street. 3t

Edward Fisher, a colored draymen, helped himself to a lot of shingles in front of Mrs. Danson's house, on Adams street, and was arrested and lodged in the station-house.

Albert Lock was arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny and locked up in the station-house on Adams street. He will be brought before a magistrate for examination to-day.

Colonel Glass, of the Trenton *Gazette*, is in the city, and will call upon many of merchants to solicit business. The *Gazette* is one of the ablest and truest of our country exchanges, and circulates widely in West Tennessee.

The annual picnic of the "Old Folks at Home" Society takes place at Bartleit's to-morrow. It is certain to be a grand affair and largly attended, as it is always one of the most pleasant gatherings of the year.

SCIENTIFICALLY REMOVED.—Corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, enlarged and diseased joints, swelled insteps, callosities and all painful exerescences of the feet scientifically treated by Dr. Lane, at the Peabody Hotel.

The members of the picnic committee of the Confederate Soldiers' Association are urgently requested to meet this afternoon, at four o'clock, at the office of C. Nourse, Esq., agent of the Phœnix Insurance Company, No. 16 Jefferson street. It is necessary that every member should be present.

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.

M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; another lot ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen; another lot linen towels, $1 50 per dozen; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade. M. KRAUS & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

TO MY OLD CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.—When you need any choice family groceries, or anything in the feed line, you can find me at all times with Mr. Geo. Kellogg, No. 414 Main street, just north of Beale, where I will be pleased to wait on you, and guarantee entire satisfaction. Please give me a call, and see if I can please you. [3t] GEO. B. BECKTELL.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.—Yesterday morning, while coming around the curve near the junction, a short distance north of Grenada, Mississippi, a Mississippi and Tennessee railroad freight train ran into a horse-car truck and wheels which had been placed squarely on the track. The smoke-stack and reflector were damaged, but the train held the track. A negro, who soon afterward confessed to having placed the obstructions on the track, was arrested and lodged in jail.

BASE BALL.—The Southern Base Ball Club, of New Orleans, will arrive to-day by the two p.m. train, and will be met by a delegation from the Bluff City Club, and escorted to the Peabody Hotel. On Friday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, the grand match game between the "Southern's" and "Bluff City's" will take place on the race track. Gentlemen will be charged an admission fee of twenty-five cents, while ladies will be admitted free. As the game will be an exciting one, it is to be hoped that the attendance will be large.

A man named Jesse Wands, who was formerly a member of the police force, was arrested yesterday on the serious charge of breaking into the house of Mr. Charles Blanco, on Causey street near Linden street, at an early hour yesterday morning. Wands obtained access to the house by opening a window, and while groping about a room he was captured and taken to the station. He was brought before Justice Norton for examination yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the witnesses concurred in stating that the defendant was very much under the influence of liquor when taken to the station, and as it was not proved that he had entered the house with a felonious intent, he was discharged.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. H. P. Woodward, the well known Notary Public, at the house of his mother-in-law, on the Raleigh road a short distance from the city, yesterday morning. A few minutes previous to his death, deceased had partaken of a hearty breakfast and was apparently in his usual health, when he fell to the floor in an appoplectic fit and almost immediately expired. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and was married only a few months ago, and leaves a widow to lament his untimely and sudden death. He was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Woodward was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and the funeral, which takes place this morning, will be largely attended by the members of that order and the citizens generally.

A negro, named Dick Johnson, was arrested yesterday, at the instance of a colored woman, named Adeline White, on the charge of stealing the sum of five dollars and fifty cents from a bureau in her room. He was brought before Justice Millard for examination, and the evidence showed that the parties had been living together for about three years, and that about eight months ago they mutually agreed to dissolve partnership. Strange to say, however, they continued to occupy the same room, at No. 108 Jefferson street, with several other darkies, male and female. Adeline deposited her money in the drawer on Sunday night, and then retired to bed, placing the key under her pillow. While she slept Dick got possession of the key and stole the money. While replacing the key Adeline awoke, charged Dick with stealing the money, and on being searched it was found in his possession. Justice Millard sent him to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Educational.

We invite attention to the card of the "Stamps Academy for Young Ladies," in New Orleans. The last session of this excellent and popular institution closed with distinguished *eclat*. The Principal, Mrs. Stamps, is a daughter of Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, a man equally eminent for his brilliant career as a brigadier General in the Confederate army as for his able administration of the civil affairs of his native State since the return of peace. Her husband, Captain Stamps, who was a favorite nephew of Jefferson Davis, fell on the field of Gettysburg. Herself, highly educated and accomplished, and gifted with an intellect of extraordinary capacity and rarest culture, this model Southern woman has given herself, with all the energy and ardor of her nature, to the cause of female education. Her Academy has already proved a great success, and is rapidly growing in public favor, as is shown by the demand for the larger and more extensive accommodations of which she has just taken possession.

Persons desiring to give their daughters a finished education are offered the best opportunities in this flourishing Institution.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Murdered by Another in Oakland, Mississippi.

He is Shot Down Without Warning ---Four Balls Enter His Body.

Escape of the Murderer on His Horse---Intense Excitement.

The citizens of Oakland, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, were greatly shocked, startled and thrown into profound gloom, on Monday evening last, by the murder of a young gentlemen long a resident in their midst, and universally held in high esteem, by another citizen of the place. The murdered man was Mr. Derrick Barnes, son of Mr. S. C. Barnes, who resides near the town. He was aged about twenty-six years, and a lawyer by profession. The murder was committed by Dr. Lott, a practicing physician of the town.

The cause which led to this startling tragedy is involved in deep mystery. No one was aware of hostile or unfriendly feeling existing between Dr. Lott and his victim, but, on the contrary, they were regarded as friends. Young Barnes, for some time, had been sharing his office with Dr. Lott, and on the evening in question, at about the hour of six o'clock, Dr. Lott was sitting at the postoffice, near the murdered man's office, jocosely conversing with several others, when he abruptly left them and entered the office. In a few minutes afterward those with whom he had just parted were surprised to hear loud and angry words on the part of Dr. Lott. One of the number hasted to the door, and as he approached saw Dr. Lott standing in front of young Barnes—who was seated, with a book in his hand—and heard him exclaim: "You must either take it back or explain, or your life is mine," at the same time presenting a revolver, ready cocked. Barnes replied: "Well, give me a chance to explain it," or words to that effect. The reply was instantly followed by a shot by Dr. Lott, which took effect in Barnes' body, and he fell from his chair as though mortally wounded. The murderer continued to fire rapidly, four chambers of the pistol exploding, and the ball from each entering the murdered man's body. The remaining two chambers failed to go off, from the caps snapping.

Having exhausted his weapon, Lott hastened from the office, mounted his horse, standing near, and, with the murderous weapon still in his hand, escaped, those who witnessed the bloody deed being so shocked and startled as to have made no effort at his capture. Up to last evening he was still at large. The father of his victim has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for his apprehension, and officers and others commenced a pursuit of him yesterday morning.

Barnes lived but a short time after the shooting, being unconscious when taken up, and past all mortal aid. He was unmarried. He served faithfully as a sergeant in the Fifteenth Mississippi regiment during a part of the late war, and subsequently as a member of Captain Reziur' Arkansas scouts. His murder has produced intense indignation and horror among those who knew him, and vigorous efforts will be made to bring his murderer to justice.

The Birth-Day of Humboldt in Memphis.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen; the Officers and Members of the Irish Literary Society; Memphis Club Association; Members of the Press; the Bar, and Citizens generally:

GENTLEMEN—On the 14th of September next there occurs the centenary of the birth of Alexander Humboldt. The whole civilized world will celebrate the day in honor of that greatest scholar of our age. Our city of Memphis shall not be behind any other in honoring itself, by duly honoring that great man. The Memphis Turner Society has already taken steps to celebrate that event, and beg for your kind co-operation, to make it such as will reflect credit upon our city. Although Alexander Humboldt was of German birth, his works have made him an esteemed fellow-citizen of every nation; and all nations will merely honor themselves by giving this evidence of their appreciating him and his great labors for science. We have thus far inaugurated a celebration, consisting of a grand procession through the streets of the city to a pleasant grove in the suburbs. A pic-nic and concert by the best band in the city and vocal amateur talent. Also, orations by the best orators of the city. The whole to conclude with a pleasant picnic. We hope that you will join us in the celebration, and by your presence will add to the success and grandeur of the same. You will kindly communicate your intentions in regard to the above by the 20th of August, to the Memphis Turner Society, care of P. Walker, editor *New Era*, or C. Thieme, No. 17 Monroe street. These gentlemen will give all further information desirable.

Respectfully,
J. HARPMANN,
For the Committee.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY.

The Cases of Aldermen Marshall and Vincent Postponed 'till October.

Yesterday the cases of Alderman Marshall and Alderman Vincent came up for trial in the Criminal Court. General Sale, who appeared for the defendants, moved to quash the indictments on the ground that the name of the party who was alleged to have attempted to bribe the Aldermen was not inserted in the indictment.

Colonel Gantt, who appeared for the city, argued in favor of overruling the objection, but it was sustained by Judge Hudson. New indictments were at once framed by Attorney General Horrigan and placed before the Grand Jury, the names of T. E. Brown, of the firm of T. E. Brown & Co., contractors, and —Langdon being inserted. The Grand Jury found true bills and the indictments were returned into court. Subpœnas were issued for Mr. Brown and Mr. Langdon, but they could not be found in the city. An affidavit was then made by General Sale—much against the will of the defendants, who wished to proceed to trial—to the effect that Messrs. Brown, Langdon and Ballard were material witnesses, and asking that the trials be postponed till the October term. Judge Hudson granted the application, and the parties left the court.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This Court met at nine o'clock, and the cause of the State against Alderman Marshall was called for trial. Counsel for defendant moved to quash the indictment, assigning several reasons therefor. The court intimated that the indictment was bad. The Attorney General then asked for an order to recommit the indictment to the Grand Jury, which was granted. The Grand Jury in a short time returned the bill into court, whereupon the State announced as ready for trial. Defendant moved again to quash the indictment, which motion being heard by the court, was overruled. Defendant then filed an affidavit for a continuance until the October term. The affidavit was adjudged sufficient, and the cause continued until the October term. The cases against Alderman Vincent were then taken up, and about the same motions made as in the case of Marshall. They were both continued to the October term. The indictments in the above cases were framed by counsel employed by the Mayor.

The next case called was the State against Edward Johnson, indicted for house-breaking. The jury in this case returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at ten years in the penitentiary.

To-day the regular calendar for the week will be taken up.

Persons out of employment can, by making a small investment to-day at the great sale of bankrupts' assets by W. Y. Cirode, Assignee, hall of Chamber of Commerce, find employment in making collections, settlements, etc.

Official Proceedings of the Board of School Visitors.

MEMPHIS, August 9, 1869.

The Board of Education held their regular monthly meeting this day in the Hall of Commerce, Odd Fellows' Hall, President Thomas R. Smith presiding.

Present—Messrs. Gavin, Rose, Connell, Smith, Johnson, Bruce, Comer, Fealey, McLean, Pante, Lenow, White.

Absent—Messrs. Stahl, Moore, Eaton, Buttinghaus (absent from the city), Matthias Tighe.

Two vacancies, one in the Fifth Ward, and one in the Ninth Ward.

The minutes of former meeting were read and approved.

The chairman of Finance Committee presented the following accounts as approved by them: J. G. Cairns, salary as secretary, $100—contingent expenses, $12; Dalton & Price, $4 50; Cook & Vernon, for paving, $121 40.

These accounts were allowed and ordered to be paid. The last account to be paid out of the building fund.

The treasurer presented the following report, which was ordered to be received and published:

1869.

July 6, balance per account rendered	$446 96
Aug. 2, received of J. R. Bowen, scrip	$ 159 37
Aug. 2, received of J. H. Bowen, currency	1,669 07—1,827 24
	$2,274 20

EXPENDITURES.

Paid warrants	$1,240 42
Balance on hand	2,033 78—3,274 20
Aug 9, balance on hand	$2,033 78

Respectfully submitted,
E. J. COMER.

The Superintendent submitted the following report, which was read and ordered to be received and published:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 9, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education:

As the applications for positions as teachers in our schools, both white and colored, were quite numerous, and there being some two or three vacancies to fill in the white schools, and the whole corps of teachers for the colored schools to be yet elected, your President and I thought it advisable to have a special examination, that the results might be reported to this Board, as there will not be another meeting, perhaps, before our schools will commence.

I have to report, therefore, that in pursuance of a special order from the President (notice of which was published for one week in the AVALANCHE), I held a protracted examination of candidates for teachers, commencing on the 7th instant and ending on the 9th. About twenty candidates presented themselves, three of whom retired after the first day, having been taken sick, and were, therefore, unable to complete the work.

The results are as follows:

No. 227	averages	72 per cent.
" 228	"	59 "
" 229	"	83 "
" 240	"	81 "
" 241	"	79 "
" 242	"	91 "
" 244	"	88 "
" 245	"	97 "
" 248	"	78 "
" 249	"	90 "
" 250	"	90 "
" 252	"	90 "
" 253	(taken sick)	55 "
" 254	"	74 "
" 255	"	90 "
" 256	"	90 "
" 257	"	83 "
" 258	"	92 "

Of these Nos. 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256 and 257 were candidates for positions in the colored schools. No. 245 would also accept a position in those schools.

I recommend that certificates be granted to all above the grade of sixty-six per cent., inclusive.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. LEATH,
Superintendent, etc.

Report received and adopted.

Certificates were ordered to be given according to the recommendation of the Superintendent.

Mr. Pante moved the following:

Resolved, That in giving certificates, that the grade of per centage of the skill and learning of the individual be inserted in them.

Adopted.

The President proposed to go into an election of members for the vacancies in the Ninth and Fifth Wards.

Mr. Comer presented the following report of the committee to select a suitable candidate for the vacancy in the Ninth Ward:

Honorable Board of Education Memphis City Schools:

The undersigned committee appointed to report a suitable person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. T. Leath, of the Ninth Ward, would respectfully present the name of J. P. Prescott to fill the same.

Respectfully, E. J. COMER,
P. D. CONNELL.

On being put to the ballot Mr. Reder received one vote, Mr. Jessee Prescott nine votes, and Mr. Danbury one vote. Mr. Prescott was declared duly elected, and, on being informed of his election, he presented himself, was qualified and took his seat in the Board.

The committee appointed to select a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy in the Fifth Ward, presented the following:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 9, 1869.

To the Honorable Board of Education of the City of Memphis:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned committee appointed to recommend a candidate to fill the vacancy in this Board in the Fifth Ward, occasioned by the resignation of F. Katzenbach, would respectfully recommend Mr. Herman Gronauer and N. J. Wiggins, Esq., as suitable candidates.

W. S. BRUCE,
D. PANTE,
JOHN JOHNSON,
Committee.

On being put to the ballot Mr. Gronauer received four votes; Mr. Wiggins seven votes. Mr. Wiggins being duly elected, he presented himself, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Bruce moved that two teachers of vocal music be elected, which was negatived by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Johnston, Bruce, Comer, Wiggins, Prescott and White—6.

Noes—Rose, Gavin, Connell, Smith, Fealy, McLean, Pante, Lenow—8.

Mr. Lenow moved that the schools commence the first Monday in September next. Adopted.

The Superintendent informed the Board that there would be three more teachers wanted in the white schools in addition to those already appointed, and would recommend Miss Mary F. Hill, Miss Anna Eldridge and Miss Mary Boddie as the three standing highest of the applicants for white schools. On being put to the vote they were duly elected.

The following were elected as teachers in the colored schools: Miss Newton, Miss Violet Fulton, Miss C. Smetzer, Mrs. Lilsby, Mrs. Suofford, Mr. Edgar P. Pierce, Mr. Tilsby, Mrs. G. A. Moodie, provided she has been examined and found qualified; also, Mr. A. W. Young, if he be examined and found qualified.

Mr. Parten offered the following:

WHEREAS, A former meeting of the Board acted favorably on respecting the introduction of the German language in our schools, and as there has not been any plan devised for its introduction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of Germans of this Board, to which be added the Superintendent, Mr. Renner and Mr. Walser, to examine the applicants for position of teachers, and the best way to introduce the German language.

Adopted.

Mr. Gavin moved that a special committee of one be appointed to act in conjunction with the Committee on School Buildings, to select a suitable building for a school in the First Ward.

Adopted, and Mr. Gavin was appointed the committee.

The following communication was presented to the Board, read and approved and ordered to be published:

To the Honorable Board of Education Memphis City Schools:

We will furnish Bartholomew's series of drawing books at forty cents apiece (guides to teachers gratis) if adopted for use in the grammar schools; Bartholomew's primary slate on even exchange for slates in hands of the children in primary schools—when no slate is given in exchange, thirty cents; Bartholomew's primary cards, twenty cents. We will furnish, if the above are adopted, a skilled teacher of drawing for one month, free of expense to the city, to teach the pupils and instruct the teachers in the art of drawing; also give free instruction in a similar manner in penmanship on the Payson, Dunton and Scribner system of penmanship; and for a longer space than one month, if satisfactory results are not attained in writing and drawing.

Respectfully submitted by
WOOLWORTH, AINSWORTH & CO.

Mr. Lenow moved that their offer to send a competent person to give instruction in drawing and penmanship, free of charge, be accepted.

Adopted.

Mr. Johnson moved that the matter of providing the requisite drawing-books, slates, cards, etc., be referred to the Committee on Teachers and Text-books.

Adopted.

The President appointed Mr. Wiggins on the Committe on Teachers and Text-books in place of Mr. Katzenbach, resigned.

Mr. Pante moved the following:

WHEREAS, The Board of Education ought to look more to the development of those branches of science and study which fit a scholar more for a thorough business man and mechanic than for a literary man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in our high schools, instead of Latin and Greek, more time be expended in drawing, mathematics, bookkeeping and such studies as fit a man out for the above-mentioned position.

Adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

J. G. CAIRNS, Secretary.

News in Brief.

Chills and fever are all the rage.

Excellent fishing in the ponds and bayous over the river.

Cotton has been more in demand the past two days than for several weeks.

A wandering Chinaman passed through town yesterday.

Our family markets are well supplied with fruits and vegetables.

A grand barbecue is to be given at Somerville on the 12th instant (Thursday).

There are crowds of people at Mammoth Cave, including many from Memphis.

The most uneasy mortals on the face of the earth, just now, are our County Commissioners.

Who is to be the next Sheriff? is a question of some importance since the election.

Gibson county promises to send considerable tobacco to Memphis next season.

Imperialism is played out. Nobody talks of it now except with a sneer. A few months ago it was all the rage.

Money is getting scarcer every day among the masses, and retail business is very dull.

Our cotton market is about cleaned out. We have only one hundred and fifty-six bales on hand, and part of this is in *transitu*.

The tickets are selling rapidly for the coming Confederate Soldiers' picnic, and it promises, from the arrangements already made, to be *the* picnic of the season.

Messrs. J. H. and H. M. Loewenstine, of the dry goods house of Loewenstine Brothers, left yesterday on a trip to Cincinnati, and will be absent several weeks.

A contemporary has much to say about Little Rock and Helena taking trade from Memphis. That's bosh. They have neither the enterprise nor the capital.

The banking capital of Memphis will be largely increased during the coming season. The AVALANCHE long ago called attention to the necessity of more banks and increased capital.

Georgiana Williamson, a colored girl, will appear before Justice Millard to-day to answer a charge of perjury, in a case tried a few days ago before Justice Griffith.

It is said that W. M. Connelly, formerly of Memphis, is editorially connected with one of the Paducah papers. Has a Radical paper been started in Paducah? We have learned nothing to this effect from either the *Herald* or *Kentuckian*.

Our friend General Barney Hughes informs us that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company is now selling tickets from this city to San Francisco for one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, greenbacks. This is a great reduction from former rates.

Mrs. George Gardiner was arrested yesterday at the instance of Mrs. George Cruikshank, for assaulting her and calling her vile names. Squire Millard will investigate the weighty matter this morning.

Charley Washington, a confidence darkey, belonging to the Mackeral brigade, swindled an old negro named Nick Wooley, out of twenty dollars at the levee, yesterday. Charley was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Elliott.

The police captured a colored girl named Lizzie Cocks, yesterday, on the charge of stealing four spoons from the boarding-house of Mrs. Mitchell, on Adams street. The spoons were found in her possession, and she was detained at the station-house.

Pleasant Small, who does not seem to have a very pleasant disposition, was yesterday arrested for the fourth time within the past four weeks, for whipping his wife. This rampant darkey should get a little of the physic he so often administers to his wife—the oil of strap.

Alfred Long, a colored individual, fired a shot at Henry Johnson, also of the colored persuasion, on Monday night, with intent to kill him, but fortunately the bullet went under the mark. Yesterday Long was arrested, and to-day will have a hearing before Justice Griffith.

Mr. Thomas B. Dunn, an old railroad official, has been chosen ticket agent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at the office, corner South Court and Main streets. Mr. Dunn is a splendid official, and will prove a worthy successor to Captain Sam. C. Weaver, who was always one of the most popular railroad officers in the Southwest.

A festive darkey, named Albert Lock, stole twelve dollars, a derringer and a gun from the house of Mr. S. J. Wardell, near Wolf river, where he has been employed for some time, on Monday night. Yesterday he was captured, with a portion of the stolen property in his possession, and the case will be investigated by Justice Griffith to-day.

Governor Geary is accused of being so mean as to get in the last seat of a horse car in order to defraud the conductor of the interest which accumulates on six cents before he can get round to collect his fare. He sent Hester Vaughn out of the country secretly, and now, it is said, refuses to give information of her whereabouts to the New York ladies who raised a small sum to defray her necessities.

A respectable farmer from Bartlett, named F. W. Luckins, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having a stolen mule in his possession. It appears that the mule in question had strayed into the lot belonging to Mr. Rogers, who loaned the animal to Mr. Luckins, and it was claimed by a negro in the city. The police took charge of the animal, and it was given to the negro and Mr. Luckins was released.

The New York *Telegram* says "the burlesque field is now left to the Worrell Sisters, who, we are glad to see, have taken steps to make themselves worthy of being the only exponents of this line of business in the metropolis." Is it to be inferred that the Worrells are "taking steps" to outstrip the achievements of all previous "exponents?" If so, their dressmaking bills will not be numerous or lengthy.

A couple of roustabouts belonging to the Belle St. Louis, named respectively Henry Johnson and Alf. Long, had a little fight going to church on Sunday. Long accused Johnson of stealing his pocket-book, when Johnson by way of reply, threatened to send Long to kingdom come if he repeated the charge. Long did so and Johnson struck at him with a knife. Yesterday Johnson was arrested and to-day will have an interview with Squire Griffith.

A negro named Shad Holmes made an animated target of Henrietta Polk, with whom he had been cohabiting some time, but who then deserted her. Henrietta upbraided him for his cruel conduct and taunted him with forsaking her for another less fair, when he pulled out his pistol and blazed away at her. Henrietta got out of the way as quickly as possible, and was soon out of harm's way. The shootist was arrested and Squire Griffith will investigate the matter to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT.

The Last Will and Testament of the Late Wade H. Bolton Probated.

Text of the Instrument as Drawn up by Bolton Himself.

A Most Singular, Eccentric Document---Queer Contribution to Court Annals.

On Friday last the will of the late Wade H. Bolton was admitted to probate in the County Court, and yesterday Mr. E. M. Apperson, the executor appointed under the will, filed his own individual bond for fifty thousand dollars, and took out testamentary letters. This document is a peculiar one, and will be perused with interest by the readers of the AVALANCHE, when all the circumstances surrounding it are taken into account. It was drawn up by the deceased himself, and written by himself in a bold, free hand. We give a correct copy of the original on file in the office of Mr. John Loague, County Court Clerk:

In the name of God amen

I, Wade H. Bolton at my home place in Shelby County Tennessee, Being in good health and sound mind and disposing memory knowing the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death make and publish in my office at home this as my last will and testament.

First—After all my debts and liabilities and funeral expenses are paid It is my will and pleasure that my ashes may repose at the Pleasant Ridge Church burying ground three miles below my homestead and a suitable monument erected to my memory by my executor.

Second—I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Lavinia Ann Bolton if she survives my death a life-time dower on three hundred acres land on my homestead Hoboken plantation in Shelby county Tenn and fee simple title in all my personal part of my estate in Tennessee except my gold watch money bonds bank stock and my stock of all description that I deed Seized and possessed of.

Third—I give and bequeath to Lavinia Ann Bolton my wife if she survives my death ten thousand dollars in money in fee simple title for ever in addition to my life policy of ten thousand dollars insured in the Carolina Life Insurance Company at Memphis Tennessee for her use and benefit provided that she does not descent from this will and involve my estate in unnecessary litigation.

Fourth—I give and bequeath Seth W. Bolton five thousand dollars provided that he lends an assisting hand and helps to defend this gigantic swindle that old Tom Dickins and his tool Sarah W. Bolton has instituted against his fathers estate and mine in the Chancery Court at Memphis and the onas of proof shall be upon him to show he has done all he could to defeat the same. Then my Executor shall in the event if Seth W Bolton be married or does marry a white woman of his own choice shall invest the five thousand dollars in a piece of land for their use support and maintenance title to be made to them and their children of their body But should Seth A. Bolton remain in celibacy which he is quite likely to do my Executor is instructed to loan out the five thousand dollars at interest and pay him the interest annually as long as he lives and nothing more.

Fifth—I give and bequeath to Mary L. Bolton now the wife of E. C. Pattison and the children of her body by Pattison five thousand dollars provided that her and her husband E. C. Pattison does all they can in assisting me to defeat this gigantic swindle of old Tom Dickins and his tool Sarah W. Bolton has instituted against I. L. Bolton estate and mine in Chancery Court at Memphis and the onas of proof shall be on them to show to my executor they have done all they could to defeat the same. In this event my executor shall have five years to pay the same, without being coerced by law.

Sixth—I give and bequeath my neice Lucassie Bolton now the wife of Jos A Andrews if she survives my death Five thousand dollars to be invested in a peice of land for their mutual interest and support provided her and her husband Joseph A Andrews is my friend and co-workers in helping all they can to defeat this gigantic swindle of old Tom Dickins and Sarah W. Bolton his tool and ally in the fraud against me and Isaac L. Bolton estate and the onas of proof shall be on them to show to my executor they have done all they could to defeat the same.

Seventh—I give and bequeath to my niece now Miss Wade Bolton five thousand dollars provided that she is and so remains a true and faithful friend of mine and does all she can to defeat this gigantic swindle of the old land pirate Tom Dickins and Sarah W. Bolton his ally against her fathers estate and mine in Chancery Court at Memphis and the onas of proof shall be upon her to show she has done all she could to defeat the same. In this event my executor shall have full power to Judge and pay the money or property for her present and future support. I also give her my gold watch.

Eight—I give and bequeath my neice Josephine Bolton now the wife of the notorious Doct. Saml Dickins (the Judas of the family) five dollars one-sixth of what Judas Iscariot got for betraying his Lord. *Poor Jo*, her cup of iniquity will be full after a while—if she ever gets time to stop her mad career trying to help swindle her sister and her memory, will let her mind reflect back upon her childhood days when she sat under the shade trees of her Farther and mother and saw the streaming tears and heard the bitter sobs of her departed mother pertraying in the ears of her Farther that some distant day that old Tom Dickins would swindle them and their children out of all they had and bring them to need and want, the prophiey is fulfilled—in 1868 and her daughter *Jo* is lending a helping hand.

Ninth, I give and bequeath my neice Lucinda Bolton now the wife of Solomon Goldsby five thousand dollars provided that her and her husband is my friend and co-worker in helping all they can to defeat this Gigantic Swindle of old Tom Dickins and his tool and ally Sarah W. Bolton in the fraud against me and Isaac L. Bolton Estate now pending in the Chancery Court at Memphis And the onas proof shall be upon them to show they have done all they could to defeat the same. In this event my executor shall have full power to Judge and pay the legacy in any time in five years after my death.

Tenth—I give and bequeath my nephew Josephus Bledsoe and his sister Mary Tisen Bledsoe three thousand dollars each provided that him and her is my friend and co-workers in helping all they can to defeat this gigantic swindle of old Tom Dickins and his tool Sarah W. Bolton has instituted against I. L. Bolton estate and mine in Chancery Court at Memphis and the onas of proof shall be on them to show to my executor they have done all they could to defeat the same. In this event my executor shall have full power to Judge and pay the legacy in any time in five years after my death.

Eleventh—I give and bequeath the widow and children of General Thomas Jonathan Jackson known as Stonewall Jackson who fell at the battle of Chancellorsville Virginia ten thousand dollars as history tells me his widow's furniture was sold after his death for debt.

Twelfth—Fidelity is the noblest trait of human beings and should be rewarded therefore I hereby give and bequeath to my loyal slaves now called freedmen that has stayed with me during the war and has remained with me on my plantation ever since in my employ or working my land and has never left me or worked or labor on other farms to all those that continues faithful in this way—up to my death. I instruct my executor to pay the heads of Families of all such three hundred dollars—and to single ones one hundred dollars such that has no families. To Mary Ann I give five hundred dollars—let proof to be made to my executor they have complied with the above provisions. The money to be paid all such in three years after my death

Thirteenth—I hereby instruct my executor if he thinks best to sell all my real estate in Tennessee or any State every where together with my Hoboken farm where I reside reserving the dower of three hundred acres to my wife, her life time

Fourteenth—I hereby give and bequeath after the death of my wife the three hundred acres land reserved in the Thirteenth clause of this will to to the Trustees of the free schools of Shelby county Tennessee and their successors in office for ever for the purpose of erecting a colledge of learning on the same and hereby give and donate, Ten thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting and building a colledge of learning on the same to be called Boltons colledge.

Fifteenth—I give and bequeath the residence and remainder of my estate that is not otherwise donated if any there be to be paid over to the chairman or Judge of the County Court of Shelby County Tennessee and their successors in office to be loaned out on Interest perpetually—to applicants on bond and security to be given, and the interest accruing annually to be applied for the education of the poor and Orphan white Children in the first district of Shelby County Tennessee in the Colledge of learning ordered to be erected in the Fourteenth clause. This donation shall be perpetual in the hands of the County Court as above specified.

Sixteenth I hereby instruct and impower my executor if any of the legacies mentioned in this will owes my estate any thing at my death—either themselves husbands or wives it shall be deducted out of their part of the legacy with interest—or if any of them forces unnecessary law suits—on him in winding up my estate—He shall have the power to charge them with the Lawyers fees in defending the same—out of their part of the legacy on a final settlement

Seventeenth. Should I die before this fraudulent suit of Tom Dickins and his tool and ally Sarah W Bolton has instituted against me and Isaac L. Bolton estate is decided I want my executor to defend the same to the bitter end—as I know and the world should know I don't owe them one cent, or they would not slept on their rights for eleven years; and myself and Isaac L. Bolton both being solvent and punctual to pay our debts on demand; any of the legatees mentioned in this will, witnessing or filliating, or aiding and abetting, in any wise, shape or manner, directly or indirectly, with old Tom Dickins and Sarah W. Bolton, in this gigantic, fraudulent suit against me, forfeits all their right and interest into the legacies bequeathed them in this will, and hereby declare them null and void on sufficient proof made to my executor.

Eighteenth—I hereby make constitute and appoint E. M. Apperson of Memphis Tennessee Executor of this my last will and Testament Without Security to see that this will shall be carried out faithfully. I also here desire and request of him that he shall publish the same for one month in some daily newspaper at Memphis. I also hereby appoint Beecher & Belcher my attorneys.

Lastly I hereby revoke all wills and codicils by me heretofore made and declare this to be my only last will and testament. In witness whereof I here with set my hand and seal at my plantation at home in Shelby county Tennessee This the 10th August 1868.

Test W. H. BOLTON
Wm B. Greenlaw.
S. P. Read,
Wm M. Farrington
Jas D Quigley

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
August 11, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather is warm and sultry. The river here is receding rapidly. At Cairo and St. Louis the river is receding, with a fair stage of water between Cairo and St. Louis. The Ohio is falling at Cincinnati and Louisville, with four feet ten inches in the canal. The Arkansas is declining, with four feet in the channel from Little Rock out, and three feet scant above there. White river is falling, with two feet nine inches above Augusta, and five feet from Duvall's Bluff out.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Geo. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" St. Francis, St. Francis river.
" Legal Tender, White river.

IN PORT.

Steamer Natoma.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was very little animation exhibited on the wharf yesterday. The Legal Tender, for White river, had a good freight trip. There are apprehended of the growing cotton on account of the cold nights. Rust has already appeared in the stock on White river. The growing crop in Tennessee and Southern Arkansas is reported as being in a flourishing condition, and brisk times in river circles are anticipated this fall.

The Belle Memphis, for St. Louis, had a fair list of passengers, among whom was Alderman James Gallagher, the champion office-seeker and light-weight fighter, *en route* to St. Louis, to go under the training of McCoole for the January contest.

The good steamer George W. Cheek, Captain Malone, is the regular Wednesday Friar's Point and bends packet, leaving at five p.m. Messrs. Charley Smithers and Stack Lee, two clever gentlemen, have charge of the office.

Tom English, superintendent of freight on the levee, is out again and attending to business.

The splendid passenger steamer Indiana, Captain Rube Neale, will leave the wharf to-day at five p.m. for Cairo and Louisville. Charley Miller, an affable gentleman, presides in the office. All wishing a pleasant trip will do well to take passage on her.

Mr. Cook Creighton, the efficient chief clerk of the Mississippi, who is rusticating in our city, received a letter from St. Louis yesterday from Captain Nat. Green, saying the Mississippi had come off the docks and was in better trim than ever. She is painted handsomely and will be refurnished in elegant style. She will be here on the 23d of September to enter the Memphis and New Orleans trade, and will continue in it throughout the season.

There will be more business in the New Orleans trade this season than at any time since the war.

The fine steamer Magenta, in command of Captain Frank Hicks, with her old popular clerk, John Sullivan, in the office, will commence her trips in the Memphis and New Orleans trade by the 15th of September. The Magenta and Mississippi will make regular trips, leaving here every alternate Wednesday. The merchants of Memphis will certainly pay some attention this season to the trade of the bends.

The Bismarck will pass down this morning for New Orleans.

The St. Francis, for St. Francis, had a fair trip.

The Robert Burns, from Cincinnati, will be found at the wharf this evening, and will leave on Friday with a return trip.

The Pink Varble, from Louisville, is due at the wharf this morning.

Captain Clay Rice's Pine Bluff packet, the Guidon, is undergoing a thorough overhauling and will be ready to resume her trips in the Memphis and Pine Bluff trade as soon as business opens.

Captain Tom Berry, of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, was in the city yesterday. He has been rusticating at Bailey Springs.

Mr. W. H. Dudley would make a good traveling agent for some of our wholesale houses. He is well acquainted in the bends, and could secure a large amount of trade.

The hull of Captain Dexter's new Evansville and Memphis packet, building at Pittsburg, will be completed by the 16th of October. The boat will cost $45,000.

The Belle St. Louis is the Thursday St. Louis packet.

Look out for the Indiana. She passes up this evening for Louisville.

The Natoma will be the next White river packet.

Captain Jo. Lloyd, of the Commonwealth, quits the river and becomes a comm

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	2:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Through Express	10:50 p.m.	11:50 p.m.
Junction accommodation	8:10 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Somerville "	9:40 a.m.	4:50 p.m.

Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:30 p.m.	1 a.m.
Night Express	2:30 a.m.	3 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which pass through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office No. 287¼ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 287¼ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City	8:00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield	9:30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield	2:30 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City	7:00 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted.

H. D. WILLIAMS, General Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at..... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at..... 2:30 a.m.
DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at..... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 12:00 p.m.
EPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at..... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 3.00 p.m.
DEPART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at..... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 3.00 p.m.
DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at..... 2.00 p.m
Arrive at..... 7.30 a.m.
DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at.. 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 6.00 p.m.
DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at..... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at..... 10.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at..... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 4.00 p.m.
DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at..... 10.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9.00 a.m.
EPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at..... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at..... 5.30 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets, (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Stencils, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight..... 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be collected in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address..... 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address..... 2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 5..... 3
Unsealed circulars, over 5 and not exceeding 7..... 4
Unsealed circulars, over 7 and not exceeding 12..... 5

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter, for the Territories west of Kansas, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Territorial rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for the security, as well as cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued for any sum not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20.....	10 cents.
" " over $20 and not exceeding $30.....	15 "
" " $30 " " $40.....	20 "
" " $50.....	25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of three cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints or all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—3 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 8 cents; Books, 16 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required, but if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 8 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographic sheets of music, etc., and Patterns and samples of merchandize (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 4 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 4 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[Via Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—In cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine of an addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandize 8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 16 cents Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW FOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Letters to be registered, will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On domestic letters.....	15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each.....	30
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussia closed Mail, each	

Financial and Commercial.

Daily Avalanche Office,
Tuesday Evening, August 10, 1869.

The receipts of produce and general merchandise to-day were trifling, and had little or no influence on prices, while business in the general market was about on the scale reported yesterday, though so unevenly distributed that while in some quarters it was brisk in others it was dull. The weather is cool for the season and hard on cotton, of which we have further unfavorable accounts. The complaints are generally of rust and blight. The general situation is encouraging, however, and the first bales of the new crop may be expected before the close of the month.

The money market is quiet and rules close enough to exclude all applicants for accommodation who do not stand A 1 in the estimation of bankers, or are not regular customers in good standing. Exchange is quiet, with bankers checking on New Orleans at ½ premium, and on the North and East at ⅛@¼ premium. Bills on all points can be placed readily with bankers at par.

Gold ruled lower, and was bought at 134½@134¾ early in the day, though as high as 135 was allowed on one or two offerings. There was no local demand, and purchases were for shipment. It opened at 135¼ in New York, was 135¾ at noon and closed at 135¼.

The scrip market was quiet, and disclosed nothing of more importance than a broker's purchase of a city note for $5000 at 75, which was 1@2c below what other brokers allowed for smaller amounts. In sales to tax-payers 80 is the rate generally charged. County was offered to a moderate extent, and was taken by dealers at 65@67. The selling rate was 70, as a general thing. The discrepancy between the Board of Commissioners and the County Clerk has been made right, and the amount of floating indebtedness is now in the neighborhood of $380,000, which might be very materially reduced if delinquents would come forward and settle their taxes. Police scrip continues to command 88 on the market, and is held by dealers at 90.

The market for stocks and securities was inactive, and we learned only of $4,000 Memphis sixes (new) sold to a dealer at 50, with a street transaction in Memphis & Charleston railroad first mortgage bonds at 78.

In New York to-day Government securities were more steady, and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	124½@126
5-20s of '62	124@124½
5-20s of '64	123¾@124
5-20s of '65	123¾@124
5-20s, new, of '65	122 @122½
5-20s, new, of '67	122¾@123
5-20s, new, of '68	122¾@123
10-40 bonds	115 @115½
Pacific 6s	110¼@110¾

Railway and express shares opened steady and closed dull, as follows:

Canton	59
Western Union Telegraph	38¾
Quicksilver	39
Pacific Mail	96½
Adams Express	92
Wells & Fargo Express	21¼
American Express	41
United States Express	97¼
Merchants' Union Express	10¾
New York Central	210¾
Erie	38
Hudson	138½
Reading	97¾
Michigan Central	131¼
Michigan Southern	103¾
Illinois Central	140¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108½
Chicago and N. W.	90¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	103¾
Cleveland and Toledo	112
Rock Island	110¾
St. Paul	84½
St. Paul preferred	90
Fort Wayne	153¾
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾

Tennessee securities were inactive, with sales of new at 55 and old quoted at 62@63.

A dispatch from New York to-day reports a number of brokers sentenced to jail and fined for usurious practices.

Cotton Market.

A fair inquiry prevailed, and the lower grades came into more prominence. Sales were about 60 bales at 15c for reginned, 24@28c for low to good ordinary, 29@30¾c for low middling and 31@31¾c for middling. The New York and Liverpool markets were unchanged.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Chamber of Commerce
Memphis, August 10, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	18
Received previously	247,820—247,838
	247,885
Exported to-day	113
Exported previously	247,116—247,229
Stock at noon this day	156

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 14 bales; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 4.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 53 bales; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 60.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, August 10—10:15 a.m.—Lower grades of cotton are in more request for exports. Contracts for future delivery are strong and the principal features in the market. Sales at all ports yesterday, 285 bales; receipts at all ports yesterday, 267 bales; receipts at New York, 722 bales.

1:10 p.m.—The market is quiet and unchanged. Holders are firm. Sales so far to-day, 500 bales; receipts so far to-day, 500 bales.

4:15 p.m.—The market closed a little firmer. Ordinary, 28¼c; good do., 30c; low middling, 32½c; middling, 33½c; good do., 34½c. Sales to spinners, 578 bales; to speculators, 206 bales; for export, 616 bales. Contracts have been made for 100 bales low middling deliverable in October on private terms; 500 bales low middling deliverable in December on private terms, and 500 bales low middling deliverable in February at 26½c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, August 10—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens steady at 12¾d for middling uplands, and 13⅛d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 10,000 bales.

1 p.m.—The market is unchanged in tone and prices. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

4:30 p.m.—The market closes a shade firmer at 12¾d for middling uplands and 13⅛d for Orleans. Sales for the day, 12,000 bales.

General Market.

Apples—Neglected and nominal.

Bran—A consignment was partially jobbed out on levee at $18 per ton, but round lots were offered $1 lower and attracted no buyers.

Broom Corn—In demand at $150 per ton, delivered at broom factory.

Bacon—The stock is low and prices tend upward. Holders were indifferent at 25c for choice city cured clear sides and 16c for shoulders, in store, though 6 casks of the former were sold on levee at 19½c. A consignment of 7 casks country sides was sold at 19c. Sugar cured canvassed hams are inactive, but held firmly at 24@25c in store.

Butter—Market overstocked and dull, with choice Western ranging from 28@33c by the package. June packed is preferred.

Beeswax—Steady, dealers paying 35@36c per lb.

Bagging, Rope and Ties—The market is quiet and steady. Heavy hemp and flax bagging ranges from 24@25c and light from 18@20c. No demand for rope. Iron ties, 7c per lb. Bailing twine, 18@20c.

Coffee—Inactive and unchanged, inferior to choice Rio ranging from 19@26c, and Java 35@38c.

Corn—The market was dull, and sales on levee were mostly at 85@87½c for prime shelled. Holders, however, were generally storing.

Corn Meal—The market was poorly supplied, in consequence of which prices were firm, notwithstanding the decline in corn. A consignment of choice green was sold on levee at $4 50, and kiln dried was stiff at $4 75@4 80 per bbl.

Cotton Seed—Common is in demand at oil factories at $15 per ton.

Eggs—The receipts were slim, and 18c per dozen was generally realized by holders of small packages.

Flour—The market presented no change, though buyers were cautious, in anticipation of a decline. Sales were about 320 bbls at $6@9 for single extra to choice family.

Hay—Inactive and unchanged; prime timothy $27@28 per ton in first hands.

Lard—The market rules steady, with city rendered in store jobbing at 20@20½c for tierce, 21½@22c for keg and 22½@23c for caddies; country lard 1@2c lower.

Lime—The market was rather better though prices seemed to undergo no change. Cape $1 80 per bbl on levee and $1 90@2 in store; Utica, $1 75; Alabama, $2; Ohio river, $1 25@1 50 in store.

Molasses—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon in barrels, and 5 to 10c higher in half barrels and kegs, as in quality.

Nails—Inactive and nominally $4 60 per keg rates.

Oils, Etc—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 15; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; grad, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

Onions—Dull at $2 50@3 per bbl, shipping order, in store.

Oats—The market exhibited a further decline, and a consignment of about 90 sacks new was sold at 45c, though 208 sacks changed hands at 47c, at which price there was a fair demand. There were a few very small sales at 50c. Considerable was stored for an advance.

Potatoes—No demand and prices nominally 50@60c per bushel, loose in wagons.

Poultry — Market dull and unchanged. Sales were at $2 50@3 50 for spring chickens, and $4@4 75 per dozen for hens.

Pork—The market was quiet and unchanged. Mess now coming in can not be sold at less than $35 50 per bbl, but there is still some old stock on the market at $35, and a Howard row house offered to sell at $34 75. Rumps and jowls inactive and nominal.

Rice—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10¼c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

Sugar—The market is steady. Open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 15½@16c; clarified, 16½@17c; Demarara, 15c@16½; Porto Rico, 15½@16c; hard refined, 17½@18c, soft refined, 15½@17c.

Salt—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@275; large do, $3 00@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

Tobacco—Sale of 6 boxes common leaf at 10c per lb.

Tar—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5@5 50.

Tallow—In demand for shipment at 9@10c per lb.

Tin Plate, etc—I C, 10x14, per box, $13 50; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

Whisky—Inactive; highwines nominally $1 05@1 08 per gallon.

Wheat—In demand at mills at $1 20@1 30 for red and $1 25@1 40 for white, good to choice. Rejections sell at 75c@$1 10 per bushel.

ASSURANCE.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit

Life Insurance Company

Of New York.

G. W. L. Crook, Manager for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Company is located, and its principal office is situated in the city, county and State of New York.

The Capital Stock of the Company consists of 2,000 shares of $100 each, all paid up in cash, and securities invested..... $200,000

The condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, was, as follows:

ASSETS:

	Par.	Cash.	Market
U. S. 6 pr. ct. bonds, loan 1881	$235,000	$240,160 00	$267,312 5
" 6 " reg'd	75,000	81,287 37	84,360 0
N. Y. State 6 per cent. bonds, July, 1879	20,000	20,000 00	20,400 0
Brooklyn City 7 per ct.	50,000	56,150 00	56,075 0
Albany " 6 "	30,000	18,200 00	18,900 0
Total stocks and bonds		$403,000	$414,797,37	$441,947 5
Cash on hand				3,105 0
" in bank				31,426 71
Interest accrued on stocks, bonds, etc.				5,374 0
Loans on bond and mortgage, July, recorded and being liens on fee simple				350,700 0
Interest due and accrued on same				2,378 21
Interest pending, including those due and in collection				130,000 0
Value of lease and personal property				10,000 0
Total assets of the Company				$1,082,991 51

LIABILITIES.

Claims on Policies in process of adjustment	$17,320 31
Claims on Policies resisted	none
Due for taxes, rent, etc	1,800 00—$ 19,820 31
RECEIPTS IN 1868.	
From Premiums	448,802 54
" Interest	50,261 92
" Other sources	90 62—499,155 08
DISBURSEMENTS IN 1868.	
For payment of claims on Life Insurance, annuities and other expenditures	181,264 87
Number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1868	5,462
Amount " " " Dec. 31, 1868, with additions	$10,255,500

Interest on Capital Stock is limited by the Company's charter to seven per cent per annum.

The Company's policies are issued upon the purely Mutual System. All surplus and profits are equitably divided among the policy holders. All premiums are payable in cash. Dividends to policy holders are declared annually on the contribution plan, and are available as cash in the payment of premiums or for purchase of additional insurance.

Ten thousand dollars is the limit of Insurance on a single life.

All claims under policies are payable in cash.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Charles H. Raymond, President, and Robert A. Granniss, Secretary, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they are the above-described officers of the said Company, and that, on the 31st day of December last, all the above-described assets were the absolute property of the Company, adjusted, and that the above statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND,
ROBT. A. GRANNISS.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, as witness my hand and official seal.

(Signed) CHARLES NETTLETON,
Commissioner for Mass. in New York.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager
For West Tennessee and Mississippi Branch.
No. 279 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents and Solicitors wanted. Liberal commission paid. Apply to
GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager.
jy3

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.

I. R. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor

THE Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers many Inducements to the traveling public. ja15

DAILY & WEEKLY

MEMPHIS

"AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best

—AND—

MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The Avalanche, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our Avalanche neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put loose on our biggest thoughts and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—[Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis Avalanche upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its departments. In all respects the number before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The Avalanche, daily and weekly, has been enlarged and improved. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the Avalanche up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than self interest. Having been satisfied that the true interests of the country requires a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and power in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

The Memphis Avalanche.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved, for which we congratulate our people. We have hitherto been disposed to give the palm to the Nashville papers, but the Avalanche is now equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Rocks." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 12th, come to us greatly enlarged, and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains, also, twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete publications in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

Memphis Avalanche.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The Avalanche is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—[Tallahatchian.

The Memphis Avalanche comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

Avalanche.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The Avalanche is now the official paper of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, much the best exclusive medium for the publication of the letter list. All advertising terms are published in our columns, and those living at a distance would send their money and should subscribe for the Avalanche.—[Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune.

The Memphis Avalanche.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis Avalanche, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise greatly improved appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main an earnest advocate of sound doctrine, we hail this evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The Avalanche has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business; and to any of our country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, financial and commercial, with details of all the movements of all the markets, the quotations, etc., etc.—we say you can do no better than to take The Daily Avalanche.—[Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

The Memphis Avalanche, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The Avalanche is a bold, fearless sheet—bold in defense of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciation of oppression, corruption and villainy—and we rejoice to see this evidence of its prosperity. It is one of the ablest, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to battle for the right.—May it survive its last enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—[Somerville Falcon.

In another column will be found the reduced terms of the Memphis Avalanche. That excellent and popular paper is now offered to low that any one who desires a Memphis daily or Weekly cannot fail to subscribe at once. Colonel Gallaway is an able, enterprising, energetic editor, and the Avalanche under his care and keeping will always be a "thing of life."—[Iuka Gazette.

The Memphis Avalanche has donned a new dress and enlarged its dimensions to thirty-six wide columns. It is now one of the largest and ablest papers in the South.—[Summit (Miss.) Times.

Memphis Avalanche.—This stirring, thrilling, weekly and daily paper is advertised elsewhere. We return thanks for the daily edition and we recommend it to our readers as one of the very best Western newspapers we get. Its daily has, for years, been one of the largest and miscellaneous reading and judicious selections generally—and then its able editorials, all combined, render it worth the price. Its Weekly is just as good, and Daily's. See advertisement or club rates. It is published by M. C. Gallaway & Co.—Meridian (Miss.) Flag.

The publishers of the Memphis Avalanche proceed in it in a new dress on the 12th instant, and we must say its typographical appearance is as good as that of any daily paper published in the country. We are glad, indeed, to note the success that has attended the faithful labors of those conducting it, and hope that success may have made to improve their paper will be appropriated and more than returned. They are wide-awake newspaper men, and will keep up with the times in giving the latest news and a correct statement of the markets.—[Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen.

Memphis Avalanche.—We are pleased to see that this splendid and thorough going paper has been considerably enlarged. It is one of the best newspapers published in the Mississippi Valley. We would advise our friends, who wish a reliable paper, to subscribe for it, instead of pomeroy's said other New York papers. Subscription price for the Weekly per annum $2.—De Witt (Ark.) Elector.

The Daily Avalanche appeared, Tuesday last, in beautiful new dress—enlarged, and improved in every sense. We congratulate the publishers on their enterprise.—[Memphis Christian Advocate.

The Memphis Avalanche comes to us with narrower columns, a new dress, and otherwise greatly improved in typographical appearance. We congratulate its proprietors upon the success which has crowned it to institute so marked improvements, and trust that it may suffer no abatement. The Avalanche in its present dress is one of the handsomest as well as ablest papers in the South.—[St. Louis Times.

We would call the reader's special attention to the advertisement of the Memphis Avalanche, for 1869, in another column. The Avalanche is one of the best newspapers published in the South. Send in your subscriptions.—[Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle.

Memphis Avalanche.—This well known, first-class and high-toned journal, we can commend to those who desire to advertise in the South—especially in West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Kentucky, which has nothing in the shape of an equal. The Avalanche is read by all classes of the South and Southwest, and is quoted in its advertising columns cannot prove otherwise than remunerative to those who advertise. We make this note for the benefit of business men in this section, who may need the printers' aid in the South and Southwest.—[Williamsport (Penna.) Standard.

The Memphis Avalanche.—This widely circulated and popular journal appeared on Tuesday morning last in a new form, and in every way powerful in the duties of thought and true.—[Pinesville Exponent.

That sterling and reliable sheet, the Memphis Avalanche, comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It deserves success for its pluck and perseverance in the interests and independency of the rights of the South.—[Pulaski Star.

The Memphis Avalanche comes to us in a new dress and greatly enlarged. The Avalanche will keep pace with the times, and is a handsome, fearless and most reliable newspaper in the land, and the ability with which it is conducted has long since placed it in the van of leading political journals.—[Upton Banner.

The Memphis Avalanche, one of the most enterprising newspapers in the Mississippi valley, appears in a new dress on the 12th inst. It now has nine columns to the page, and is a model of neatness. We trust that its future prosperity will be commensurate with its enterprise.—[West Tennessee World.

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DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED FORCE PUMP.

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Many thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and proves all its qualities on examination.

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